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OUR FIRST PRESIDENT.

The Great Monument to Washington Formally Dedicated.

By Fit Ceremonies—An Interesting Military Parade.

Addresses of the Work and the Memory It is to Perpetuate.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—With the mercury down almost to zero and with a northerly breeze which bore a suggestion of its Arctic origin, the sprinkling of ticket bearers who began to fill up the seats of the grand stand at the base of the Washington monument at ten o'clock this morning did not appear to be bent upon pleasure but with their upturned collars, muffled chins and quick, nervous movements seemed as if inspired by a stern sense of duty.

A rough board shed bedecked with bunting opening upon the snow covered field, a shaft of marble as simple, as unspotted, as majestic and towering as the character of the man it commemorates, were the elements of the early scenes. The first distinguished arrival was an old gentleman with long white hair whose firm, clear cut features betrayed possible relationship to the Father of his Country.

"Ticket, sir!" "I am one of Washington's kindred, but I will show my ticket."

It was Ebenezer Burgess Ball, from Loudoun county, Va.

The military arrived and with the brass bands were marshaled to their places. The troops came to a rest. The chairman of the joint congressional committee from the center of the stand at 11 o'clock called 800 people to order. Senator Sherman then proceeded to speak as follows:

The commission authorized by the two houses of congress to provide suitable ceremonies for the dedication of the Washington monument direct me to provide and to announce the order of ceremonies deemed proper on this occasion. I need not say anything to impress upon you the dignity of the event you have met to celebrate. The monument speaks for itself. Simple in form, admirable in proportions, composed of enduring marble and granite, resting upon foundations broad and deep, it rises into the skies, higher than any work of human art. It is the most imposing, comely and appropriate monument ever erected in honor of one man. It had its origin in the profound conviction of the people, irrespective of party, creed or race, not only of this country but of all civilized countries, that the name and fame of Washington should be perpetuated by the most imposing testimonial of the nation's great regard for its hero, statesman and father. This universal sentiment took form in the Washington National Monument association, who on the thirty-first of January, 1848, secured from congress an act authorizing them to erect the proposed monument on this ground selected as the most appropriate site by the president of the United States. Its corner stone was dedicated on the Fourth of July, 1848, by the Masonic fraternity with imposing ceremonies in the presence of the chief officers of the government and a multitude of citizens. It was partially erected by the national monument association with means furnished by voluntary contributions of the people of the United States. On the 5th of July, 1876, one hundred years after the declaration of American independence, congress in the name of the people of the United States formally assumed and directed the completion of the monument. Since then the foundation has been strengthened, the shaft has been steadily advanced, and now the completed structure stands before you. It is a fit memorial of the greatest character in human history. It looks down upon scenes most loved by him on earth, the most conspicuous object in a landscape full of objects deeply interesting to the American people, and all eyes turn to it and all hearts feel the inspiration of its beauty, symmetry and grandeur. Strong as it is it will not endure so long as the memory in whose honor it was built; but while it stands it will be evidence to many succeeding generations of the love and reverence of this generation for the name and fame of George Washington—"first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen;" more even than this, the prototype of purity, manhood and patriotism for all lands and all times. Without further preface I will proceed to discharge the duty assigned me.

The Marine band then played a short piece of music, which was rendered almost inaudible by the continual stamping of the shivering open air audience.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Suter, of Christ's church, Alexandria, Va.

W. W. Corcoran then described at length the part taken in the initiation of the project, and construction of the monument by the Washington National Monument society, and in conclusion said: "It is glory enough for the Washington Monument society that its labors as put to proof of time have issued in the majestic structure which stands before us to-day, and it is glory enough for the legislative and executive departments of the government that in assuming and directing completion of the monument on the foundation laid by the people they have at once redeemed a sacred national pledge and fulfilled a sacred national duty by giving to this great obelisk its culmination and crown with which it looms above the earth and soars heavenward like the fame it commemorates."

The remarks of the various speakers were inaudible, but puffs of steam from their mouths was evidence that the proceedings were being carried on according to the programme.

The Masonic ceremonies by the Grand Lodge, District of Columbia, which followed, were brief. Grand Master Mason, Mr. Parker, scattered corn and poured out wine and oil, emblems of nourishment, refreshment and joy. The gavel used was one prepared for and used by General Washington as grand master pro tem in laying the corner stone of the national capitol on the 18th of September, 1793. The sacred volume belonging to Fredericksburg Lodge No. Four Virginia, upon which Washington took fealty to the vows of Masonry; that belonging to St. John's Lodge No. 1, city of New York, upon which on the 30th of April, 1789, he took the oath of office as first president of the United States; the "great light" belonging to the Alexandria, Washington Lodge No. 22, of Alexandria, Va., upon which he, as worshipful master, received the vows of initiates; the apron worn by him which was worn by Marquis Lafayette; a golden pin containing a lock of his hair belonging to the grand lodge Massachusetts, the "lesser light," one of three sperm candles, borne in Washington's funeral procession, were exhibited. A brief prayer by the grand chaplain brought this part of the proceedings to an end.

To Col. Thos. L. Casey, U. S. engineer, was assigned the duty of presenting the part taken by the general government in the construction of the monument and of presenting it to the president of the United States. He gave an account of the first proceedings of congress with a view to the completion of the monument and described each successive step in the construction until setting the capstone finished the great undertaking. In closing he said:

"Mr. President, in behalf of the joint commission for the national Washington monument I deliver to you this column."

President Arthur in accepting the monument said:

"Fellow Countrymen, Before the dawn of a century whose eventful years will soon have faded into the past, when death had but lately robbed this republic of its most beloved and illustrious citizen, the congress of the United States pledged the faith of the nation that in this city bearing his honored name and then as now the seat of the general government, a monument should be erected to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. The stately column heavenward from the plain whereon we stand bears witness to all who behold it that the covenant which our fathers made, their children have fulfilled. In the completion of this great work of patriotic endeavor there is abundant cause for national rejoicing, for while this structure shall endure it shall be to all mankind a steadfast token of the affectionate and reverent regard in which this people continue to hold the memory of Washington. Well may he ever keep the foremost place in the hearts of his countrymen. The faith that never faltered, the wisdom that was broader and deeper than any learning taught in schools, the courage that shrank from no peril and was dismayed by no defeat, the loyalty that kept all selfish purposes subordinate to the demands of patriotism and honor, the sagacity that displayed itself in camp and cabinet alike and, above all, that harmonious union of moral and intellectual qualities which never found its parallel among men, these are attributes of a character which the intelligent thought of this century ascribes to the grandest figure of the past. But other and more eloquent lips than mine will to-day rehearse to you the story of his noble life and its glorious achievements. To myself has been assigned the simpler and more formal duty, in fulfillment of which I do now as president of the United States and in behalf of the people receive this monument from the hands of its builders and declare it dedicated from this time forth to immortalize the life and memory of George Washington."

The president read his address in a firm, clear tone, and at its conclusion cheers broke forth and were hearty and prolonged.

Upon a signal from the chairman, Senator Sherman, the assemblage again broke into cheers. The military wheeled into line, the civic bodies and distinguished participants in the proceedings of the day sought their carriages and the procession under the marshalship of General Sheridan took up the line of march to the capitol.

Pennsylvania avenue presented a brilliant scene during the progress of the parade. Thousands of people thronged the sidewalks and filled the grand stand erected. On all residences on the line of march many buildings were decorated. It was about half past 12 o'clock when the head of the procession turned the corner of Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue and entered the magnificent broad and straight course of a mile to the western boundary of the capitol grounds. First in order came Lieutenant General Sheridan, U. S. A., marshal of the day, accompanied by his chief of staff, Brigadier General Albert Ordway, U. S. Volunteers, and twenty-four aides de camp in showy army uniform; following came members of his honorary staff, representing the states and territories. Next in order came the First troop Philadelphia city cavalry (originated in 1774), Capt. E. B. Grubb commanding, which was assigned to duty as escort to the marshal of the day. The marshal of the first division was Brevet Major General R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., who was accompanied by ten soldiers in artillery uniform. Following in order came three battalions regular U. S. artillery, numbering several hundred men, a battalion of the U. S. marine corps and the Honorable Artillery Co. of Massachusetts, organized in 1638. About eight men, represented the Governor's foot guards of Connecticut, organized in 1771. This company claims the honor of being the only military organization that has preserved an active existence 110 years. The German fusileers of Charleston, S. C., numbered about thirty-five. This company was organized in 1775. Another ancient order was the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, which claims 1793 as the date of its organization. In order came the Washington Infantry veteran corps, Washington Continentals, Emmet Guard, the Washington Rifle corps, Butler Zouaves, Washington Cadet corps, Capitol City Guard, National Rifles, and the Lawrence Light Infantry of the Massachusetts volunteer militia. The Detroit Light Infantry of Michigan, Washington High School Cadets and St. John Academy Cadet corps of Alexandria, Va., closed the first division. The second division was in charge of Major General Fitz Hugh Lee of Virginia, and was composed mainly of Masonic organizations and persons who participated in the ceremonies. There were about sixty carriages in line, including those containing the president and his cabinet, diplomatic corps, members of the judiciary, visiting governors and their staffs, senators and representatives, officers of the army and navy, and persons who had taken part in the work on the monument. Bands of music were distributed liberally through the divisions. Secretaries McCulloch and Lincoln were in one carriage, and Secretary Teller and Postmaster General Hatton in the next, and Secretary Chandler and Attorney General Brewster in another. Senators Sherman and Hawley, who sat beside each other on the monument stand, occupied the same carriage in the procession. The Third division was commanded by Brigadier General W. W. Dudley, who was chief marshal, and was composed of posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and civic organizations. The District of Columbia Journeymen Cutters' association, composed of men who cut the stone for the monument, the Valley Forge Memorial association of Boston, the Light Guard of Massachusetts, which includes in its membership persons who participated in laying the corner stone of the monument, were prominent features of this division.

The fire department of the district brought up the end of the line and made a very creditable display. Several organizations were cheered at various points on the route because of their fine marching and military bearing. The president was frequently greeted with cheers. He rode in a barouche with Secretary Frelinghuysen. The procession did not reach the east front of the capitol, where it was reviewed by the president, until Arthur arrived with his cabinet. Senators Sherman and Hawley and members of the diplomatic corps occupied the stand erected directly in front of the east main entrance to the capitol and facing the statue of Washington. Between two and three thousand people were assembled on the capitol steps and adjacent grounds, and the windows of the senate and house committee rooms, overlooking the review grounds, were filled with spectators. The review of the procession continued until 2 o'clock, when the president and the cabinet repaired to the president's room in the capitol, where they took luncheon before proceeding to the hall of the house of representatives. In the hall the desks of members had been removed and in their places were rows of chairs. The seating capacity of the floor was 1,500. A large majority of the spectators in the galleries were ladies. The executive and diplomatic galleries were occupied, which is a very rare occurrence, and the only vacant seats were in the gallery exclusively reserved for families of senators and representatives, and they became filled before the ceremonies began.

At seventeen minutes past one Speaker Carlisle's gavel called the house to order and Saturday's session was opened with prayer by the chaplain and the journal of yesterday was read. The Marine band played "Hail Columbia," and then Edmunds, expressing his regret that Mr. Winthrop was necessarily absent, introduced Representative John D. Long, of Massachusetts, who having been loudly applauded proceeded to read Winthrop's oration.

Long spoke from the clerk's desk in an impressive manner and in a voice which, though not loud, was so clear as to reach every corner of the chamber. The eloquent passages of the speech were delivered with a fervor which elicited frequent bursts of applause, and as Long read the peroration the multitude broke into a storm of applause.

On the right of the speaker were seated the chaplains of the senate and house and Rev. Mr. Wallis, while on his left sat Hon. John W. Daniel of Virginia and Senator Sherman, chairman of the congressional joint commission. As Long ceased the band struck up "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean."

As the strains of the air ended Edmunds introduced Hon. John W. Daniel, who was greeted with long-continued clapping of hands. Daniel proceeded to deliver his oration. Many times was he interrupted by rounds of applause by his clear cut and well balanced periods and by his eloquent style of uttering them.

As he closed Senator Edmunds and Senator Sherman, Speaker Carlisle and Representative Long warmly congratulated him, while once more the audience testified their appreciation of the orator's eloquence.

After the benediction by the chaplain of the house the distinguished guests departed and the speaker called the house to order, when it adjourned till Monday.

The Fire Record.

LITTLE ROCK, February 21.—The Gazette's Texarkana special says: This morning at 2 o'clock the magnificent Marx brick block was discovered to be on fire. The flames increased and spread remarkably, although the fire department responded promptly and exerted every effort to subdue the flames. The loss is by far greater than ever sustained here. The total loss is estimated at $175,000, but will probably reach a quarter of a million. Total insurance $118,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

HARTFORD, Conn., February 21.—At three o'clock this morning fire broke out in Bailey & Bunning's livery stable in New Britain. Fifteen stores were destroyed. At nine o'clock the fire was under control. Loss $200,000; insured $125,000.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Fire broke out early this morning in a four-story brick building, 534 Market street, occupied on the first floor by Bush Bennett & Co., dealers in china and glassware. The two upper floors were occupied by Joseph T. Meany & Co., boot and shoe commission merchants. The stocks of both firms were destroyed. The stock of Bush Bennett was valued at $85,000. The flames then spread to the paper warehouse of S. A. Randolph, Sons & Co., the contents of which were destroyed. Total loss $125,000.

Silver Coinage.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The house committee on appropriations this afternoon, by a vote of eight against seven, decided to insert in the sundry civil appropriation bill a clause authorizing the president in his discretion to suspend the coinage of silver dollars for one year from the 1st of next July. By the same vote it was decided to offer a motion in the house next Wednesday, the first of the last six days of the session, to pass under suspension of the rules the whole of the sundry civil bill except the aforesaid clause, and another motion to be voted on under suspension of the rules that the house shall then go into committee of the whole to consider this clause.

The Marshals Murdered.

GALVESTON, February 21.—Hal. Gosling, U. S. marshal for the western district of Texas, and his deputy, Manning, were killed this morning by mail robbers at New Braunfels when attempting their arrest. Authorities have telegraphed to [illegible] for bloodhounds to track the robbers.

EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

The Egyptian Campaign—Press Despatches.

Position of General Buller—His Retreat Explained.

General Stewart Added to the List of the Mahdi's Victims.

The Egyptian War.

KORTI, February 20.—General Sir Herbert Stewart, who was wounded in the battle of Abu Klea, died on the 16th at Gakdul wells, to which place he had been removed. His death casts a gloom over the entire British army. Surgeons state that General Stewart's wound was of such a character that recovery was hopeless from the first.

LONDON, February 20.—A despatch from Korti says: General Buller, who began his retreat from Gubat several days ago, was compelled to halt at Abu Klea wells and entrench his troops in position there in order to safely defend himself against El Mahdi's men, who gathered in large numbers on his line of retreat and who were continually menacing the British force. A special despatch indicates that General Wolseley will have to send strong reinforcements to General Buller if the latter is to be rescued from his perilous position. Grave fears are entertained that Buller may meet the fate of Gordon unless speedily succored.

A despatch has been received from Korti dated yesterday in which the retreat of General Buller from Gubat is further explained. This despatch says El Mahdi on the 11th inst. had been engaged for three days in the work of collecting an army outside of Khartoum for an advance against the English at Gubat. He was loading steamers with guns and ammunition. On the 12th inst. he despatched two sheiks with three thousand men and four guns down the right bank of the Nile to erect a fort opposite the English camp at Gubat.

It is noticed that the quantity of ammunition and projectiles now under process of manufacture at Woolwich arsenal for transport to Egypt is greater than the quantity sent out of the country during the entire period of the Crimean war. This fact induces the belief that the government is preparing for a long campaign.

The government has called out the militia and suspended transfers of officers from the regular army to reserves. This action has created a profound sensation and general feeling of alarm for the safety of military forces under General Buller, also those under Wolseley and Brackenbury. The opinion is fully expressed that the war office has received more startling information from Wolseley than made public.

LONDON, February 20.—A despatch from Lord Wolseley advising the government of the death of General Stewart says: "General Stewart will be buried at the entrance of the valley leading to Gakdul. He will receive a soldier's funeral. No braver soldier or more brilliant leader ever wore the queen's uniform. England can ill afford to lose this young general."

Another message from Lord Wolseley says General Buller reports from Abu Klea Tuesday as follows: "About thirty of the enemy's cavalry scouted around us all Monday. They were reinforced about an hour before sunset by 400 infantry armed with rifles. The infantry crossed northeast of us over in the hills and keep up a well maintained desultory long-range fire. This fire has thus far caused 16 casualties. I am perfectly safe here against an attack, even by a large force, but of course this long range firing is annoying." General Wood, who is at Gakdul, is sending transports of camels to General Buller as the latter needs additional transport service.

Lord Wolseley further says: "I anticipate that on the arrival of the camels at Abu Klea General Buller will move to Gakdul."

KORTI, February 21.—A band of Arab sharpshooters made an attack on Buller's command near Abu Klea, firing at long range. Many rebels were killed. The British lost two men killed, four officers wounded. The Arabs finally withdrew.

LONDON, February 20.—The Third battalion Grenadier guards started for Suakim to-day. Previous to their starting from Windsor they were addressed by the Prince of Wales. He said he well remembered the day, thirty-one years ago, when this same battalion departed for the Crimea, and he distinctly recalled the bravery with which they bore their part in that great victory. In the campaign upon which they were now entering he felt sure they would uphold the honor of their country. In conclusion he wished them God speed and a safe and speedy return to England. After this address the prince shook hands heartily with the officers, while the men raised an enthusiastic cheer. The queen commemorated the occasion by sending an autograph letter to the officers. She assured them of her good wishes and prayers. After inspection was over the guards marched from the castle to the Southwestern railway. The streets through which they passed were brightly decorated with flags and banners. Crowds of people thronged the walks and cheered as the Grenadiers marched by.

Morning papers comment bitterly on Gladstone's speech in regard to General Gordon. They say it contained [illegible] some admiration for the heroism and some regret at the fate of the defender of Khartoum.

A despatch from Korti states that the Mahdi has ordered all tribes on the east bank of the Nile to assemble opposite Gubat.

ROME, February 20.—General Ricotti and Admiral Brin, ministers respectively of war and marine, are preparing to take prompt measures in event of the conclusion of an alliance with England. In case a plan of concerted action by Italian and English forces in the Soudan is adopted General Ricci will assume command of the Italian contingent.

The Egyptian War.

LONDON, February 21.—The Army and Navy Gazette says: The march through the desert with the Khemseen blowing will insure to the English forces the fate of the army of Cambyses.

It is expected General Buller's relief transports from Gakdul will reach Abu Klea to-day. It is feared the retreat upon Gakdul will be attended with heavy losses. Water is scarce, camels dying from exhaustion and ammunition limited. If the Mahdi's advance should be accelerated the fate of General Buller's entire force will be imperiled.

Under instructions from Lord Wolseley the admiralty has given orders for the construction of a large number of steam launches and cutters designed to be taken to pieces and conveyed with General Graham's expedition from Suakim to Berber. Their armament will include rifled mortars, guns and rockets. They are to be manned by the naval brigade and be used in operations on the Nile against Berber and Khartoum. Several similar boats will be sent by camel transportation over the Korosko desert to General Brackenbury.

It is estimated a broad gauge railway from Suakim to Berber will cost three million pounds and require nine months for construction.

General Sir Thomas Steele, commander of forces in Ireland, reports to the government against any reduction in the numbers of troops in that country and protests that it will be necessary to increase rather than diminish. English militia will replace troops that have gone to Egypt.

A number of newspapers misunderstood the purport of the queen's message yesterday. It does not call out either the army or militia reserves, but merely orders the retention of time-expired men in all regiments in active service, men otherwise entitled by their terms of enlistment to be transferred to the reserves. The militia embodied will not exceed the number on the regular roster liable to be called out this year.

Pearce, correspondent of the London Daily News with General Buller, is missing.

France is supporting the sultan of Turkey against Italy. The porte's proposition to mobilize for the purpose of sending an expedition to Massowah is checked. This is reported to be due to a warning from England that a Turkish fleet would not be permitted to enter the Suez canal. Owing to the attitude of Turkey, the Italian government holds in readiness for embarkation a full corps of the army.

Off for Egypt.

LONDON, February 21.—The enthusiasm of the London populace for the vigorous prosecution of the war in Soudan reached its maximum to-day on the occasion of the departure of the Scots guards from the capital. Their leave-taking was marked with the same pathetic incidents that characterized the departure of the Coldstream guards and grenadiers, only greater intensity of feeling was manifested. The march from the barracks to Westminster bridge was through streets so thronged with multitudes it was almost impassable. The soldiers had to force a passage through. As soon as the guards came in sight the air was rent with cheers, and long after they passed out of view the enthusiasm continued to find expression in repeated huzzas. Arriving at the bridge the guards found the Prince of Wales accompanied by his daughters waiting to bid them God speed. The princess signalized the event by appearing in the uniform of the guards.

The Reserves Called Out.

LONDON, February 20.—In the lords to-day Earl Granville presented the queen's message calling out the reserve and ordering the embodiment of military in view of the necessities in Egypt and protection of the interest of the empire. Her majesty's message consists of two portions, one ordering out the reserves, the other for the embodiment or calling out of the militia. The reserves are soldiers who have completed their first term of service, six years, with their colors and are then allowed to retire to civilian life. They are always liable however to be summoned in cases of emergency to serve another term of six years with their regiments. They receive as retaining fee sixpence a day. The militia are an entirely distinct body. They need not necessarily have ever been in the army. They form the third line of national defense, volunteers forming the fourth.

Ismail's Advice.

LONDON, February 21.—General Graham, before his departure for Suakim had an interview with Ismail Pasha, ex-khedive of Egypt, and Rehed Pasha, both of whom are in London. Ismail warned General Graham if he undertook to go from Suakim in March he would court disaster. The Khemseen wind, he said, is fatal to Europeans. It begins in March and blows five weeks. Ismail Pasha advised General Graham to begin the campaign in the autumn. He also advised the gradual construction of the Suakim-Berber railway, which could be greatly strengthened against attacks from the enemy by block houses at short distances.

The Queen's Call.

LONDON, February 20.—The queen's message does not call out reserves, but orders soldiers serving who would otherwise be entitled to retire as reserves to remain in active service. Two batteries of artillery and six regiments of infantry of the militia, one being an Irish regiment, will be embodied. It is believed a portion of the militia will be used to garrison Ireland.

A Russian Advance.

LONDON, February 21.—The Evening News says: It is asserted that guards ostensibly despatched to Soudan are destined to land at Kurrachee and thence proceed to go up the [illegible]. It says this report if true forms England's reply to Russia's advance to Herat. The truth of the assertion is doubtful, but the existence of the rumors proves the gravity of the tension between England and Russia.

The Times states that the Russians are advancing upon Penjdeh in Khorassan. Penjdeh at present is held by the Ameer of Afghanistan. [illegible] liable to come into immediate contact with the Russian advance. The danger of collision between the forces is so imminent, says the Times, that Sir Peter Lumsden, British special commissioner on the Afghan frontier, has fallen back with his surveying party and taken quarters behind Herat. He has done this in order to save himself and party from becoming involved in impending difficulties.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: Authorities at the foreign office believe the Times' statement correct; also that unless the Russian advance is checked hostilities between the Afghans and Russians is certain to ensue, resulting in grave consequences.

French Barbarities.

LONDON, February 20.—The Times Tai Wan Foo correspondent says: The Chinese are exasperated over treatment by the French of Chinese prisoners at Keelung. When the prisoners were unable to work for want of food the French attacked them with bayonets. If that failed to move them, they were shot. Three large men-of-war were recently seen pursuing and firing big guns at one of the Chinese junks. The ill feeling of the Chinese is extending to English for allowing Hong Kong to be used as a base of such operations. The situation is dangerous.

Fatal Railroad Accidents.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—As an Ohio & Mississippi passenger train east bound was leaving North Vernon, Indiana, a broken rail threw the sleeper down an embankment. Two persons were killed and several injured. One of the killed was Mr. Eldridge of Jefferson, Texas. The names of the others are not yet known.

LATER—The car had but three passengers and the conductor and porter aboard. E. P. Eldridge was killed instantly. The colored porter, named Carroll, died shortly after. The other two passengers and conductor escaped.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—Late this afternoon another dead body was taken from the wrecked sleeper. It was found to be P. L. Bland of St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—A collision last night occurred at a point on the line of the Baltimore & Potomac railroad south of where the Chesapeake and Ohio canal crosses the track by viaduct. The train was passing under the arch of the viaduct and met a freight train just at the north entrance of the arch on a sharp curve. Both engines rolled over on the inner side of the curve and the mail car of the passenger train was telescoped on the tender of the engine. None of the other cars left the track. Both engineers and firemen and the conductor of the passenger train were killed, and the mail agent and several passengers slightly injured. The engineer of the passenger train had both legs and one arm cut off and died before he was taken from the wreck. The conductor of the passenger train was crushed between two of the cars and the engineer of the freight and fireman of the passenger train were evidently killed when the engines came together. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

The safe of the express car had been opened shortly before the accident and the flames made such headway that the express agents could not close it. The contents burned. On account of the way this having been burned it cannot now be told just how much money was in the safe but it is variously estimated all the way from $75,000 to $150,000. About a bushel of silver dollars were taken out of the wreck, being badly burned, and many more were melted into silver chunks. The loss to the railroad company is estimated at $25,000. Postal officials say the collision caused the largest loss of mail matter of which there is any record in the department. The fire which resulted from the collision destroyed thirteen through registered mail pouches coming from New Orleans, Mobile and other points in the south and destined for Washington, New York and eastern cities. These pouches are known to have contained money and valuables but to what amount cannot yet be ascertained. The fire also destroyed 100 sacks of ordinary mail and 180 registered letters taken up for delivery along the line and not enclosed in pouches. The ordinary mail lost is supposed to have come from Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and other southern states. It is impossible as yet to tell where the blame for the disaster rests, as all who could throw any light on the matter are dead or so badly injured that the facts cannot be ascertained.

DENVER, February 20.—A Santa Fe special to the Tribune-Republican says: John Breed, Jr., was instantly killed and Morris Barth dangerously wounded in a collision last night on the Atlantic & Pacific. Both were young merchants at Holbrook, Arizona, about thirty years old and single. Breed is a nephew of John Breed, of Flagstaff, and Barth brother of Sol. Barth, of St. John's, Arizona. The collision was caused by a freight train ahead of time running into the rear of a passenger train at Blue Water station.

CHICAGO, February 20.—At the stock yards this evening a gang of laborers on the Burlington track stepped aside to avoid an incoming engine. The smoke, noise and darkness prevented them seeing an outgoing Northwestern train. Michael Toomey and James Fleming were killed; Frank Smith, John Salick, Daniel O'Day, and an unknown man badly injured.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—The Commercial Gazette's special from Parkersburg W. Va., says: Engineer Byron left here last night at 7 o'clock with a heavy east-bound freight train. He had orders to stop at Pennsboro, 40 miles east, to wait for the west-bound freight to pass. He went past Pennsboro in disobedience of orders. After reaching a point four miles east he met the west-bound freight train coming at the rate of 25 miles per hour. The trains collided making a terrible wreck. Engineer Byron was instantly killed, as were his fireman and a brakeman. On the west-bound train Anthony Cannon, the engineer, was scalded and the fireman was seriously bruised. It is thought both will die.

ALBANY, February 21.—Particulars of a collision on the West Shore railroad at Canajoharie to-day are received here as follows: A freight train bound east stood on the main track around a curve when the passenger train was seen coming 30 miles an hour only a short distance away. The whistles of both head engines blew fiercely but in an instant the crash came. On the passenger train were three engines. The freight train had one engine, 126, Andrew Zimmerman engineer, Elroy fireman. Both engineer and fireman of engine 135 were killed and Engineer Wilkinson hurt about the foot and head seriously. Engineer Zimmerman was hurt about the back and otherwise, and for a time it was thought he would die. There were five passenger coaches, and although the passengers were badly shaken up none are reported as seriously injured. Officials said the damage to property could not be repaired for [illegible] $20,000.

From Wednesday's Daily.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

How it was Observed at Colorado College.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was quite a large audience present at the exhibition given under the auspices of the Phoenix Literary society in the college chapel, Monday evening. Mr. [illegible] E. Mershon, president of the society, presided. After the invocation by Rev. John C. Hay[illegible], pastor of the Christian church, Miss Irene Barnes favored the audience with an instrumental solo from Schubert. The annual address by Mr. H. H. Seldomridge then followed. The address will be published in full in to-morrow's issue.

At the conclusion of the address a quartette consisting of Messrs. Campbell, Curtis, Gray and Mershon rendered "The Soldier's Farewell," which was favorably received.

"Nothing to Wear" was recited by Miss Susie Bean in a pleasing and admirable manner, following which Miss Mary Martin read an essay entitled "The American Girl." The article was written in an easy and graceful style and was very creditable to its author. At its conclusion Miss Martin was loudly applauded.

A piano solo entitled "The Hungarian War March" was next executed by Miss Jessie Bean in a highly artistic manner, after which Mr. S. H. Stone spoke upon "The Influence of the Indian on modern civilization." As Mr. Stone says, he is a natural born orator, and the audience soon became cognizant of this fact. Mr. Stone was the recipient of a large floral offering and was loudly applauded upon taking his seat.

Miss Jennie Martin then favored the audience with a vocal solo which fully merited the applause it received.

The debate then followed upon the question: "Resolved, That the railroads in the United States should not be operated by the government."

Messrs. F. W. Manning and C. B. Seldomridge presented the affirmative side of the question, and Messrs. W. L. Wilder and R. D. McLeod the negative.

The debate was highly interesting and gave evidence that the participants had devoted considerable time in the preparation of their arguments. By a vote of three to two the affirmative was awarded the honors of the debate. The exercises were concluded by the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee." Altogether the Phoenix society has no reason to be ashamed of its first exhibition.

Manitou Mention

A Washington tea party was given on Saturday evening last at Manitou, under the auspices of the Congregational church and Manitou Literary club. Supper was served from 5 to 8 o'clock, when all adjourned to Pike's Peak hall where there were exercises by the club. The newly elected officers assumed their duties and announced that first on the programme was the debate on the subject chosen at the last meeting, viz: "*Resolved*, That the present jury system should be abolished in the United States." W. J. Sawin spoke for the affirmative and Charles Cross for the negative. The debate was decided for the affirmative. A dialogue followed entitled "Unfortunate Mr. Brown," taken part in by Mrs. Grafton, the Misses Dominy, Virgin, Cree and Mr. E. W. Green, which was loudly applauded. The recitations, declamations and music by the club gave evidence of thorough training of the several members. The instrumental and vocal music by Messrs. White and Shields, of Colorado Springs, was well appreciated by the audience and a vote of thanks was tendered them. The subject for debate at the next meeting will be: *Resolved*, "That the signs of the times denote the downfall of the United States." The proceeds of the evening's entertainment, $30, were divided between the church and the club.

Work is progressing rapidly on the addition to the Iron Springs hotel at Manitou under the direction of the [illegible] Bros. as contractors.

There is some talk of the organization of a colored military company in Colorado Springs.

Mr. C. Y. McMorris, of the auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande at Denver, was in the city over Sunday.

County Treasurer McGovney informs us that taxes are coming in rather slowly these days and that there is still about $20,000 outstanding.

A location certificate of the Golden Cross claim in Cheyenne district was filed in the county clerk's office yesterday by A. G. Stearns.

Mr. W. E. Pabor was among the callers at the GAZETTE office on Monday. He came here to have a talk with Colonel Ensign on forestry matters.

E. A. S. Ryerson, who has been stopping at the [illegible] Place for the past four months, left on the Thunderbolt yesterday and will remain absent several weeks.

Arrivals at the Crawford House—E. Moses, Iowa; J. D. Cobben, Denver; Ed. Valentine, Pueblo; G. W. Corry, San Francisco; L. Graves, Utica, N. Y.; W. Anderson, Denver.

There was no general observance of Washington's birthday in Colorado Springs beyond the closing of a number of places of business including the banks, postoffice and Western Union office.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Palmer ask us to chronicle the arrival of a ten-pound boy in the family. Dr. Kimball is authority for his weight, and he suggests that his name be George Washington Palmer.

Should the bill which is now pending in the legislature pass the spring term of the district court in this county will begin on the fourth Monday in March instead of on the first Monday in April, as heretofore.

Mr. George A. Buckman, secretary of the Silver Ridge Mining company, yesterday filed his statement with the county clerk. We understand that this company has some very valuable property in the [illegible] district.

O. Parker and wife, former residents of Colorado Springs, arrived here from Los Angeles, California, Sunday, on the Thunderbolt. Mr. Parker says Colorado Springs is good enough for him and he has returned to stay.

Messrs. Whipple & Roby have secured the contract for the erection of Mr. J. J. Hagerman's residence. The house will be erected on the west side of Cascade avenue, between Platte and Boulder streets, and judging from the plans it will be the handsomest residence in the city.

We are in receipt of the first number of the Aspen Daily Times, which made its appearance on Thursday, the 19th. It is a five-column folio, under the editorial management of B. Clark Wheeler, and starts out with a liberal advertising patronage and other evidences of permanency. The GAZETTE wishes its new exchange every success.

Arrivals at The Antlers—L. E. Sales, Denver; L. R. E. Paulin, Manitou Park; W. W. Keeler, Walt Smith, Denver; [illegible] Maud, ranch; J. E. Christa, Pueblo; Del. Keller, Philadelphia; A. B. Van Horne, city; W. E. Smith, Colorado; C. A. Lansing, ranch; [illegible] Frisch, Denver; F. M. Richie, Pueblo; M. M. Marshall, Omaha; W. W. Palmer, Chicago.

There was a joint meeting of the fire committee of the council and a committee of three men from each of the fire companies in the council chamber last night for the purpose of further considering the rules and regulations to govern the fire department. It was finally settled that the officers of the department should be elected by the delegate system, each company to be entitled to five votes. Other rules and regulations were adopted which will be submitted to the council for final action next Monday.

Auditor E. R. Murphy of the Denver & Rio Grande sends out the following statement of approximate gross earnings of the third week of February, exclusive of the Utah earnings.

	For Week	For year to Date
Freight	$74,165	$524,973
Passenger	12,057	86,907
Express	4,825	[illegible]
U. S. Mails	3,400	16,800
Miscellaneous	800	5,700
Total, 1885	$94,247	$679,838
Total, 1884	$78,318	$640,742
Increase	15,929	39,096
Per cent increase	20 34-100	06 10-100

A short time ago the GAZETTE mentioned the fact that while working at the mines of the El Paso Coal company, north of the city, a deposit of clay was discovered that was thought to be of a better quality than any heretofore found in this locality. Since that time a thousand pounds of this clay has been sent to Denver and manufactured into brick just for experiment. The bricks have been seen by experts and pronounced the best ever turned out in the west and in many respects equal to the celebrated Milwaukee building brick.

For some time past Judge Bentley has been in charge of A. L. Buckingham's stock of boots and shoes as assignee. On Monday there was a dispute between Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Gamble, who was acting for the assignee in the store, which resulted in blows. Judge Bentley was called in and in some way became involved in the quarrel. No one was seriously injured, but yesterday Mr. Buckingham had the judge arrested on a warrant charging him with assault and battery. There will be a hearing before Justice Fields on Friday.

The New England supper given by the ladies of the First M. E. church in the Wanless block on Monday night was a very successful affair. A good old fashioned supper was served, and so large was the patronage that most of the eatables ran out before all could be supplied. Among those who were present in costume the reporter noticed Mrs. Baker, who represented Martha Washington; Mr. Irving, Sr., George Washington; Mrs. Whipple, Jerusha Higginbotham; Mrs. G. S. Barnes, Deborah Peabody Dusenberry; she that was a Bumpus, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Dollie Madison; Miss Alice Baker, Priscilla, the Puritan Maiden; Mrs. Cant, Prudence Prim; Dr. T. G. Horn, Wm. Penn; Mrs. Dr. Horn, Abigail Adams; Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Polk; Orrin Hemenway, John Alden; Mr. Cant, Miles Standish; Mr. Murphy, the Indian; Mr. Bumstead, Deacon Barebones; Mrs. Sessions, Patience Pettibone; Mrs. Oder, Lydia Darah; Mrs. Phillips, Deliverance Skinner; and Mrs. C. E. Hull, Samantha Rebecca Too Good.

From Thursday's Daily.

BALLAD POETRY.

Synopsis of a Lecture by Rev. J. S. Black at the Presbyterian Church.

Notwithstanding the stormy character of the weather there was quite a good sized audience present at Mr. Black's class in English literature last Tuesday evening. The text book not being available for use, Mr. Black delivered an interesting and profitable lecture on the above subject. Want of space forbids more than a brief synopsis of the lecture.

Mr. Black said the word ballad is derived from the Greek *ballo* to throw, the old French *baller*, the Italian *ballare* to dance. We recognize these roots in our common word ball, which is also connected with the French word *ballet*. This derivation indicates that one of the original meanings of the word was the song that accompanied the dance. In a primitive state of society the song, varied by a ridiculous whistling and clapping of hands, was the only accompaniment to what the reporters following Milton call tripping "the light fantastic toe."

Dancing must have been practiced before the invention of musical instruments. When we try to define the word ballad we are met with a variety of meanings which have been attached to it. But the best definition it seems to me is that the ballad is a simple tale told in simple verse. It is allied to the folk songs of Germany rather than to the French ballad which has come to mean a particular kind of versification characterized by involved and recurring rhymes.

Ballad literature may be classed under six heads, first, those narrating the exploits of Robin Hood and the merry outlaws; second, those based on popular superstition; third, love stories; fourth, those founded on real or imaginary events in private; fifth, historical ballads; and, sixth, the border ballads. This six-fold division is to a certain extent arbitrary, but it serves a two-fold purpose, that of giving us an approach at classification and also of showing us how many sided the ballad literature is.

The authorship of very few ballads is known to us. They existed in oral traditions for generations before they were printed. The dates of the ballads have caused much discussion, and little of certainty is known regarding them. The similarities in the folklore of various nations is very similar, and many philologists attribute this similarity to the common "Aryan cradle" of the race. These similarities, Mr. Black said, do not necessarily point to a common origin. May we not rather affirm that they point to the solidarity of the race from an intellectual and moral standpoint? It is safe to assume that the historical ballads were all written in the first or second generations after the events which they chronicle. In all probability the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were the most productive in ballad literature. The ballad bears to other literature the relation which the wild flower bears to the cultivated varieties. The ballad exerted a powerful influence upon taste, creating a revolution in that field which culminated in the writings of Scott. Our nineteenth century literature owes to ballad poetry more than anything else its form and stamp.

As regards form, ballads were sung in the fourteen or sixteen syllable lines so well suited to the genius of our language. The sixteen syllable lines were often broken into two lines of eight and six syllables and these were just the so-called "Common metre" of our sacred songs, and would always be the favorite metre in hymnology. As regards the "refrain," it was common but not necessary. Its effect was sometimes highly rhetorical.

Mr. Black said in conclusion that the ballads are the wild flowers of our literature. There are many worthless weeds among them, the merest doggerel, but there are also many rare flowers, and like the best wild flowers they have to be searched for.

It may be proper to state in this connection that at the next meeting the class will take up the study of the text book, Taine's English Literature being the book used. The lesson will consist of the first twenty pages of chapter one.

Company A at the Rink.

The entertainment given at the rink last evening by the members of Company A was well attended and won new laurels for our soldiers. A little before nine sixteen members of the company took their places in line when First Sergeant Southcote gave the order "fall in," and at the command "attention" the boys assumed a bearing worthy of the old guard. Those who had not seen the company drill since Thanksgiving, were surprised at the rapid progress that had been made. The marching was remarkably good, and during the silent drill the audience expressed their admiration and astonishment by continued cheers of approval.

Promptly at the command the company executed the following evolutions: Present, carry; support, carry; right shoulder, carry; secure, carry; reverse, left reverse, reverse, carry; rest on, carry; parade rest, attention; order, place rest, attention, carry; load, ready, aim, recover; right oblique, aim, recover; left oblique, aim, fire; load, carry, kneel, ready, aim, fire; squad rise, inspect, carry, present; carry, right face, arms port, carry, left face, squad salute.

The Rio Grande Four, composed of Messrs. Charles St. John, S. L. Barnes, W. W. Stuart and Fred Ege, then took their stations in front of the company giving an exhibition in the manual of arms that would be hard to beat anywhere. Lieutenant Saxton, the company's drill master, may well feel proud of his boys.

Report of Public Schools for February.

Total number enrolled during the month, 774, which is a gain of 11 over last month. The average daily attendance has been 677, an increase of 6 over last month. The per cent. of attendance has been 94. The number of half days' absence has been [illegible], i. e., the average absence for each pupil would be 1 day. The decrease in the number of half days' absence has been 569 since January. The number of cases of tardiness has been [illegible] for the month, an increase of [illegible] over last month. One pupil received corporal punishment, for fighting. Teachers were tardy but 8 times, visits by the board, 5; visits by others, [illegible]. The aid of parents and guardians is earnestly invited in preventing absence and tardiness. In eastern schools the percentage in these particulars is much higher than here.

Architect L. A. Pease will superintend the erection of the pavilion on the property of the Manitou Mineral Water, Bath and Park company.

One of our well known real estate agents we understand, has virtually perfected the sale of $[illegible] worth of Colorado Springs property to an eastern capitalist.

The following are the officers of the Young Men's Christian association for the ensuing year: President, Colonel George De La Vergne; vice president, Dr. W. S. Meserve; secretary, Fred. L. Meserve; treasurer, L. B. Farrar.

Minnie Palmer, who will appear here next week, will no doubt draw a large audience. This will be the third engagement that she has filled in Colorado Springs, and on the two previous occasions she gave universal satisfaction.

We are in receipt of the Spearville Blade, published at Spearville, Kansas, by Mr. John R. Huffman, late of the Manitou Item. The Blade starts out with the most flattering prospects and under the management of Mr. Huffman we predict will become a very successful journal.

There seems to be a general feeling prevalent that Colorado Springs will, during the next six months, experience a boom equal to that of 1881-82. We ascertain from good authority that within a very short time twelve new residences costing from $3,000 to $5,000 are about to be erected.

Mr. M. Seamans, the civil engineer, has about completed a map of the city of Pueblo, on which he has been working for several weeks. He will shortly begin work on a map of El Paso county, also one of Manitou and surroundings. [illegible]

From Friday's Daily

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Gossip at the Educational Institution—Address Before the Phoenix Society.

The class in physics are now experimenting in frictional electricity.

Messrs. Crosby, Mershon, Campbell, Wilder and Whiley have been elected members of [illegible]

Mr. James D. Ellsworth has sold his interest in the Manitou Item and is again a resident of Colorado Springs.

The Oratorical association will have a meeting to-night for the purpose of electing two orators and two delegates to represent it in the state contest and state association.

The literary society at its meeting last Friday evening elected the following officers: President, J. E. Mershon; vice president, R. McLeod; secretary, Harry Pearson; treasurer, W. Thompson.

The programme of the literary society for its meeting this evening is as follows:

Declamation.......... Mr. Bert Campbell.
Essay.......... Miss Jessie Howe.
Extemporaneous Debate..........

The public are cordially invited.

The following is the annual address delivered by Mr. Harry H. Seldomridge at the exhibition of the literary society last Monday evening. The theme of the address is "The Necessity and Value of Retrospection."

Every nation has her illustrious dead, the heathen as well as the Christian, the savage as well as the civilized, the ignorant as well as the intelligent. Each according to her standard of that which constitutes greatness and renown points you to men in her history who have achieved the distinction of being called great and illustrious.

The African chieftain, surrounded by superstitious and idolatrous influences, will tell you with proud bearing and haughty mien of the great warriors and astrologers of his tribe. The American Indian will tell you of the brave ones who have gone to the happy hunting grounds, and the Aztec loves to allow his memory to linger upon the deeds and achievements of the famous Montezuma.

In uncivilized and barbarous society we are necessarily compelled to look to the past for illustrious individuals. We go to the savage tribes of Africa and when we ask them for illustrious men they point us to the past. We search in vain among the scattered Indian tribes of America for renowned personages, and when we ask the Aztec to show us the renowned men of his tribe he points us back to the days of his sojourn in Mexico. And it is only when we cast our eyes backward across the history of these races and tribes that our search for illustrious individuals is rewarded. There is not a single individual who has struggled against tyranny and oppression in any form, who cannot but admire and applaud the struggle of the noble African Toussaint L'Ouverture against the aggressive Napoleon Bonaparte. There is not a single individual in whose breast the fires of patriotism and national devotion are glowing, who cannot but honor and respect the memory of the brave Osceola dying as he had lived a noble type of Indian manhood and Indian patriotism. Hard must be the heart, which can look without any feelings of pity and sympathy upon the unfortunate Montezuma, robbed of his dominion and despoiled of his domain by the ruthless hands of the Spanish adventurers. The true type of African manhood is not to be found in the bondman and slave of yesterday, but we must go back to the valleys, mountains and plains of the dark continent in order to find it. The true type of Indian manhood is not to be found in these half-starved and neglected creatures which we see around us, but we must go back to the days of Pocahontas and Massasoit in order to find it. The true type of Aztec civilization and Aztec manhood can only be seen in the days when Montezuma was in the zenith of his power, and Mexico was the garden spot of the new continent. I do not mean to assert; nor would I for one moment have you believe that these races and tribes are deteriorating and sinking deeper and deeper in the scale of human depravity, for the Indian living beside the school house and the church is a better man than he was two or three centuries ago, the negro free, and enfranchised is a better man than he was when he roamed through the forests of Ethiopia, and the Aztec can be made a better man than he was when he offered his human sacrifices to his heathen deities, but if we desire to find illustrious men among these races and tribes we are compelled to look to the past in order to find them. Civilized and Christianized society requires of us no backward glances in order to find all of her illustrious individuals. We live in an age of greatness and great men, and each year witnesses the deaths of many illustrious individuals in the fields of letters, science and art. But have we no need to look to the past? Has it no lessons for us to learn? Can we gather no instruction from the lives and achievements of its men? We derive from the past the lessons to guide us in our future. We gather from the yesterday the lessons for the to-day and the to-morrow. We who live in this the nineteenth century are especially fortunate in being able to study the lives of men of every nation and of every age. We are not bound by national conventionalities in our study of the past. Nor is our field of research and knowledge limited by prejudices of race or the intensity of our religious feelings. As we look across the vast period of time which has intervened since the creation of man and the present moment what a profusion of illustrious personages do we find. Every nation and every age have contributed their share. How vast is the field of knowledge and research which is thus opened before us; how unlimited are its boundaries, how varied are its products. Our minds are incapable of grasping and comprehending all that it contains, and we can only pluck but a few flowers at best from the countless myriads which flourish there. Very selfish indeed must be the nation which can only see her illustrious men and cannot see those of her sister nations. Away with this feeling; down with the barriers which would confine us to our own nation, and to our own nation exclusively, in our study of the past. Let us together with our sister nations place the chaplets of honor upon the brows of the heroes of all the nations and of all the ages. Let us together erect monuments over their graves; let us together respect their memory, and let us together share in the mutual blessings and enjoyments which a consideration of their lives and characters affords. Let us never in the service of [illegible] desiring to be [illegible] look to the past for lessons to guide us in our future. There will we find that which will [illegible], cheer and [illegible] us in our future [illegible] and [illegible] careers. And so in consequence of our looking back, in consequence of our studying the past we have our individual and national anniversaries. Individual anniversaries did I say? Yes, for there is not a single individual but who has [illegible] anniversaries of hope, joy and sorrow. There is not a nation but what has her Bunker Hills, her Lexingtons, her Yorktowns and her Washingtons. I recoil with feelings of aversion from those who cry "let the dead past bury its dead." Well would it be for us as a nation if we could often gather around that grave in Mount Vernon and again under the [illegible] of our [illegible] Washington; [illegible] again surround that other grave at Springfield and again bury our martyred Abraham Lincoln. At Mount Vernon would not our patriotism be strengthened, would not the stars and stripes seem dearer, would not our republican institutions be more precious to us as we should consider the life and character of him who sleeps there? At Springfield would not our feelings toward our fellow men be broadened, would not our love for the good and the true be increased, would not our national heritage be more securely guarded as we should look upon the last resting place of him who with malice toward none but with charity for all performed his great life-work. Oh yes the past may bury its dead, but it cannot prevent the present from strewing its flowers, and shedding its tears over their graves. Our national cemetery abounds in lessons and guides for the future. Do we go there for instruction in soldiery? A Greene and a Scott can furnish it. Do we go there desiring to know something of science? An Agassiz and a Franklin can teach us. Do we go there for a knowledge of statesmanship? A Calhoun and a Clay provide it. Do we go there desiring to see true orators? We see there a Daniel Webster and a Patrick Henry. Do we desire a knowledge of jurisprudence? A Marshall and Black can instruct us. Do we long to see ideal financiers? We see there a Robert Morris and an Alexander Hamilton. Do we desire to see true patriotism mingled with true manhood? We see it in a George Washington, an Abraham Lincoln and a James A. Garfield. The graves of these illustrious individuals should be the Meccas towards which we should annually direct a national pilgrimage of thought. But we cannot always remain at these national Meccas; we cannot always stand beside these graves; we cannot always look to the past. The future is before us and the cry and the watchword is ever onward, onward. What though the past may have been one of discouragements and disappointments? What though it may have caused wounds which may never heal? What though it may have caused blots and scars which may never be effaced, yet the grand and glorious future with all its possibilities and promises is before us and the cry and the watchword is ever onward, onward. We must necessarily look back but it is to give us a clearer sight for the beyond; the impetus to impel us onward is to be found in the sepulchers of the past. As we to-day celebrate the anniversary of the birth of one of our noblest patriots, as we think of Washington, his self-sacrifice, his devotion, his courage and his patriotism, can we not derive a true idea of what the American statesman and patriot should be? This day should be a day of recollection and resolve, if the day shall be observed in this manner, if a spirit of patriotism and national devotion shall characterize its observance then the future will bear ample testimony to the wisdom and propriety which has established, and which commemorates these national anniversaries. From that grave by the placid Potomac have gone forth streams of influence and power which have stamped themselves indelibly upon almost every page of our national history. We have had, and we will have better soldiers, better statesmen, better citizens for our having had a Washington. Let us then look back to Washington and then let us look forward to the future. The future will be the better for our having looked back and the past will seem more real and more precious to us than it ever has before. The cry and the watchword is ever Onward, onward. Let us turn from the past with its pleasant as well as its sorrowful memories to the future with its hopes and rewards, and let us ever remember as we celebrate these national anniversaries and as we look upon the accomplishments and achievements of the renowned men of every nation and of every age that

> The lives of great men all remind us
> We can make our lives sublime,
> And departing leave behind us,
> Footprints on the sands of time.
>
> Footprints, that perhaps another
> Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
> A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
> Seeing, may take heart again.

The American Missionary Association

We take the following interesting description of the exhibit at New Orleans of the above association from the Daily Picayune.

The A. M. A. is a benevolent society with headquarters at New York, and in its Christian educational work among the colored people of the south and the Indians of the west, spends on an average about $300,000 a year. It is a grand work, viewed from whatever standpoint. Christianity, patriotism and philanthropy all unite to commend it to the support of every well wisher of his kind.

The American Missionary association display closes the educational exhibits in the east gallery. It occupies large space, and is gayly decorated with pale blue and white draperies. In this display will be found a complete report for eye and mind of the progress made by the colored school children and by the Indians during the past years. Upon long tables ranged for examination, books in use, neatly bound, copy books and innumerable specimens of drawing, fancy work, knitting and plain sewing, also agricultural and blacksmithing specimens from various training schools.

Straight university, which has nearly 600 pupils, sends examination pamphlets, a number of pictures and silk embroidery; also, large numbers of imaginary letters written by pupils from various parts of the world. The visiting public read these letters with as much avidity as if the innocent epistles were real letters, and the neat manuscripts are already well thumbed.

The display from the Indian school at Santee, Neb., consists of school books printed in the Sioux Indian language, and these are a first, second and third reader, a moderately advanced geography, a hymn book, and "Dakota Wowapi Wakan," or Bible in the Sioux tongue. A little oblong crocheted tidy is made of parti-colored stripes, each one the work of a young Pocahontas, who has added her name, age and the tribe to which she belongs. In fact, all the Indian work is thus marked—the young red men and maidens seeming particularly careful to give their tribe. This school also exhibits shoes, harness, [illegible] models of household furniture. The girls have sent long linen bands full of buttonholes and aprons and undergarments finely hemmed.

The Atlanta University sends silk-worms, cocoons, a neatly-drawn map of the city, and fine examples of free hand drawings applied with colors.

The kindergarten exhibits from Storrs Atlanta school are very cunning, and the photograph of the ebony kindergarteners, taken while at their tasks, is quite a picture. The work of the children, braided wraps, embroidered animals, and paper contrivances, will compare favorably with any kindergarten in the country.

A curious display from the Gregory Institute, Wilmington, N. C., teaches quite a lesson in domestic economy. The girls have sent specimens of "stocking darning" and of that still more economical and homely employment known as "refooting old stockings." A patchwork quilt, made by the boys, forms a part of this display.

The drawings from Le Moyne institute, of Memphis, are exceedingly beautiful and attract universal admiration, as being most artistic and complete.

Looking over the exhibits made under the American Missionary association, the writer is [illegible] impressed with the excellent [illegible] all over the country are being instructed in trades. As cooks, carpenters, blacksmiths, farmers, brickmakers, they are being practically instructed, as well as being given good collegiate educations.

Engineer E. L. Reed expects to complete the survey of the Canon [illegible] in about three weeks.

Mr. Dauchy will have charge of the pavilion at the iron spring during the coming season.

N. W. Bacon and Judge Fields came down from Denver on the Denver & New Orleans yesterday.

Messrs. Gockner and McCreery came down from Denver on the Pueblo accommodation last night.

Sheriff Becker of Lake county, accompanied by his wife, passed through the city on the Leadville express last evening.

Colonel J. E. Bacon, Charles Walker and Judge William Harrison went north on the Denver accommodation yesterday.

Pixley & Webster have just received a car load of spring wagons, which they are putting up at their store on Pike's Peak avenue.

Postmaster Price is in receipt of many congratulations over the fact that he is to retain the postoffice under the democratic administration.

Mr. T. E. Johnson and wife left yesterday for New Orleans to attend the world's fair. Mr. Johnson has a brother in charge of the agricultural department of Indiana at the exposition.

There will be a meeting of the committee on a normal class at 11 a. m. on Saturday in Judge Coburn's office at the court house. It is hoped that every member of the committee will be present.

Both Denver and Pueblo have already taken steps toward the organization of base ball clubs for the coming season. Cannot Colorado Springs have a little sport in this line next summer?

Commercial men who are thoroughly capable of judging say that business is more active in Colorado Springs than in any other town in the state, even better comparatively than in either Denver or Pueblo.

Mr. E. M. Hawkins, editor and proprietor of the Fairplay Flume, was a caller at the GAZETTE office yesterday. He is here on a visit to his friend, Professor Byington, superintendent of our public schools.

There should be a good turn out of the citizens of Colorado Springs at the public meeting called for to-night at the city hall to consider the proposition of funding outstanding warrants, also of refunding our water bonds.

Arrivals at The Antlers—Charles Adams, Denver; F. W. Hedrick, Quincy, Ill.; J. Y. Fisher, Walsens, Colo.; [illegible] R. E. Paulin and E. G. Thornton, Colorado; T. [illegible] Harrison and [illegible] M. Bogin, Denver; M. Richardson, T. W. Richardson and S. [illegible], England.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college the highest temperature yesterday was 58.5° and the mean velocity of the wind 4 miles per hour. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 29° and the mean barometer 23.966 inches.

Rev. Father Murphy, who is temporary priest of St. Ann's church in the absence of Rev. Father Byrne, was presented by Messrs. J. D. O'Hare, P. O'Brien, T. C. Clifford, D. Walsh and a number of other gentlemen with a gold-headed cane, in appreciation of his ministerial services.

Mr. Phil. Strubel received word yesterday morning from Aspen telling of the death on the 16th inst. of his brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Baer, of pneumonia. Mr. Baer was a resident of this city during the years 1879 and 1880, and will be remembered by many. He leaves a wife and two children.

About noon yesterday there was an alarm of fire sounded that brought out the entire fire department. The fire started in an old barn on the alley east of Corona street and between Pike's Peak avenue and Huerfano street. The flames were extinguished before any material damage was done, and without the assistance of the department, although all the companies turned out promptly.

Mr. J. M. Ellison and wife returned yesterday from their visit to the world's fair at New Orleans. Mr. Ellison says that he was well repaid for the time and expense of the visit and does not declare the exhibition as much of a farce as the correspondents have tried to make it out. Notwithstanding the fact that the Mardi Gras season is over, all trains into the city are crowded to their fullest capacity.

Says the Manitou Item: "Our citizens have finally come to the conclusion that it is necessary to light up the streets, and the most feasible plan seems to be to use the splendid water power for the manufacture of electricity. The Iron Springs company propose to light their new hotel with electric light, and a number of citizens visited them the other day in order to see if an arrangement could be made to put in a plant large enough to light both the town and hotel. We hope that the proposed arrangement will be completed, as it would help the town not a little."

A picture now on exhibition at [illegible]'s is commended to all lovers of art. It is a view of the Minnehaha falls at Minneapolis which Longfellow has immortalized in Hiawatha. Lovers of the poem will remember the lines:

> "Where the Falls of Minnehaha
> Flash and gleam among the oak trees
> Laugh and leap into the valley."

The artist, Mr. W. D. Carpenter, of this city, has caught very exquisitely the brilliancy of the cascade among the darkling rocks and trees. Former residents of Minneapolis warmly commend its faithfulness to nature. It is understood that Mr. Carpenter, desiring to remain in our city, is willing to take pupils in oil painting both landscape and portrait. If he can teach as well as he can paint, and he is said to have special aptitude [illegible], he ought to [illegible] his work [illegible].

It will be noticed that a public meeting has been called in the court house for Friday night to consider matters important to the tax payers of this city. There should be a large turnout of citizens. It is likely that our state tax will be increased next year, and we must economize in matters over which we have control.

The forestry bill having passed the house by such a handsome majority it will now be in order for the senate to take favorable action upon it, which very likely it will. We venture to say that no measure that will come before the general assembly at this session will have had more careful consideration than the one in question. The bill was framed by a competent person who had given the subject much thought; it thereafter passed the ordeal of the State Forestry association, the house forestry committee, the committee of the whole of the house, and final consideration at time of passage in the house. No doubt some modifications will be required, after a trial of its provisions, should the bill become a law; but at this time we doubt if the bill could be improved, unless a more liberal appropriation should be granted.

By careful microscopic investigation our dear English cousins have found occasional inconsistencies in American politics. But we fear nothing will be found equal to the consistency of the conservative party in England. It has moved a vote of censure of Gladstone for not attempting to reconquer the Soudanese who are fighting for their liberty. To carry this vote it is soliciting the aid of the peace party, which is against any war on the Soudanese. From present appearances, if Gladstone is censured, it will be because, first, he is not making war against the Soudanese; and, second, because he is. As these two propositions will be voted for as one proposition by the opposition, there seems to be some doubt about the result of the vote. Meanwhile Gladstone should take advantage of this ground of attack and formulate a policy that will take away all grounds of opposition. This will involve, first, the removal of all English troops from Soudan; and, second, an immediate advance on Khartoum. The way is plain, and it remains to be seen if Gladstone is sufficiently clever to find it. All that is needed is audacity.

The want of balance in the English government is well illustrated by the present crisis in England. There is immense popular excitement over the Soudan affair. The majority under fanciful ideas of national honor demand the conquest of Soudan. If the house yields to this popular impulse Gladstone will be censured and will retire. War feeling is strong and a parliament with a conservative majority will be elected. There will be no check on this act of an excited and angry people. A sober, conservative second thought will lead the English people to question the wisdom of sacrificing thousands of brave soldiers to gain an empty honor and soothe a wounded pride and all at the expense of a brave people fighting for liberty. But there can be no check until the common sense of the people asserts itself. Neither the house of lords nor the queen can check the will of a parliament so elected without a revolution. The people in the long run are right, but may be carried away by passion in any crisis to take a wrong course. In this particular phase the English government is almost a pure democracy and exposed to all the danger a democracy can be. In this country a senate and a president dare to oppose the sentiments and acts of a congress just elected without fear of revolution. In England the alleged check of a sovereign and a house of lords is a mere fiction. Neither would dare oppose the will of the people as expressed in a new parliament. If they did there would be a revolution at once.

A writer in the Denver News protests against the extravagant expenditure of the public funds by the legislature. The constitution expressly limits the aggregate floating indebtedness of the state to $[illegible]00,000. When the legislature began its session the floating indebtedness amounted to $163,000. It is estimated this will be increased by the session of the legislature to at least $300,000. A small army of clerks has been employed and there is the most reckless expenditure of the public funds by the legislature in all directions. Useless investigating committees are appointed only to spend money. The committee appointed to investigate the state penitentiary two years ago spent some $5,000, most of which was wasted. The senatorial investigating committee will give us a similar experience. The fact that three bitter partisans of Mr. Teller form the senate committee show there is no intention to find out the truth. The committee will appoint a sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, messenger, janitor, secretary, stenographer, librarian with various assistants and thus support all summer a gang of political bummers. This same committee will probably take a trip to the seashore and famous inland resorts. The whole thing is a farce and will end in this way. But the state will have to pay from $10,000 to $20,000 for it. It is time to cry a halt in these expenses. Our taxes are high enough already without increasing them. Some legislator can make a record by insisting on economy. Many of the committee clerks have really nothing to do. They should be discharged. This is also true of many of the other employes in the legislature. The legislature will do more good by investigating a bankrupt treasury, than fooling away its time in useless investigations that only increase the state debt.

The burden of the report of the special railroad committee of the house is that something must be done to protect and foster Colorado industries against the same industries east. The committee somehow feels that this can be done by railroad legislation, but does not indicate how. Our readers will at once appreciate the difficulties when they reflect that to make the remedy successful it is necessary to fix rates from all eastern manufacturing points, like Pittsburg, to Denver. The great obstacle in the way is that our jurisdiction does not extend east of the state line. The remedy involves lowering rates on raw materials and raising rates on manufactured goods. This might be effected in this way and will be harmonious with the Stuart bill. The railroads in the state in the case of raw material might be compelled to deliver the material in Denver at a specified rate fixed by law. This might involve not only the carrying of this freight for nothing but compel Colorado railroads to pay to eastern lines the amount in freights charged in excess of what the law allows. At first blush this seems unjust, but there is a compensation. It is necessary to increase the rate of freight for manufactured goods. These lines could be compelled to charge three or four times the price now charged for carrying manufactured goods from the east to Colorado. Thus the whole matter of charges could be evened up. A railroad commissioner could easily fix the proportionate amount of raw material to manufactured goods so as to make this plan operate successfully. But there will be cranks who will object to such a simple plan as this and hence we will suggest others. If the national constitution is properly amended, a duty can be charged on all goods manufactured out of the state which shall be sufficient to protect our industries. This plan should not be objected to by protectionists who favor railroad legislation to accomplish the same end. They are both on the same principle, i. e. the exercise of the right of the free people of a state to make such laws as will make industries that don't pay profitable at the public expense. It makes little difference whether this is done by prohibitory railroad or prohibitory customs tariff. The principle is the same. But this plan cannot be immediately inaugurated because the constitution of the United States must first be amended. As a provisional measure until such a policy can be established, the legislature might enact that any man who buys or uses or traffics in any article manufactured out of the state shall be liable for each offense to a fine of $1,000 and an imprisonment of not less than one year in the penitentiary. Or it might enact that all Colorado merchants shall charge 300 per cent profit on all goods manufactured out of the state and sell all Colorado manufactures at cost. Such legislation would at once enable us to establish all kinds of industry in Colorado. The hum of the spinning wheel, the buzz of the circular saw, and the thump of the pile driver would mingle in one grand harmonious song of praise to our wise Solons who should enact such beneficent laws. The legislature has the whole thing in its hands and should adopt no half-way measures. There is no use of discussing remedies, if they are not applied. If heroic remedies are to be applied in the case of Shylocks in the east who have invested in our bankrupt railroad bonds and stocks, they should also be applied to protect our infant industries.

We print elsewhere a letter which suggests some interesting inquiries in regard to the prohibition question. The first question asked is "What is prohibition?" It is answered that it is a prohibition of the sale of all liquor to be used as a beverage. We presume this answer will be generally considered correct. But it does not define the prohibition that in many states has been formulated into laws. In Massachusetts the prohibition law has always prohibited the sale of liquor to be drank on the premises. In other words it has prohibited all saloon business. But prohibitory laws have differed in other provisions. In Massachusetts there were town agencies where respectable people could get liquor in packages. The agent was obliged to keep an accurate record of all sales, so that the character of all sales could be looked into. He usually had a salary, if we remember correctly, so that his interest in the profits should not influence him to sell liquor to persons who would abuse themselves by drinking it. This is the prohibition that can be successful in this city. Every election has shown the fact that the people of this city wish all saloon business abolished. Open saloons were driven out of town about ten years ago. But the saloon business has been kept up since under a different name. It has been winked at by most of our councils. Efforts have been made to stop it, but they have been successful for only a short time. The failure has been due to a variety of causes. But we think the chief reason has been that we have made the doing of a legitimate drug business the same offense as keeping dram shops. The people of this city recognize a difference and so have the councils in prosecutions. It was shown in the late prosecutions. All druggists violated the law, but only one was prosecuted and this distinction was made because it was charged that in this one place more of a saloon business was done. If the people and the council in executing the law recognize this distinction the law should. The law is not respected because there has been no serious disposition to enforce all its provisions. Now we say, and have said for years, that the saloon business must be stopped. But it cannot be done under a law that makes it an offense to sell liquor as a medicine. We should not attempt more than we can perform.

The next question is what is a legitimate drug business. This is difficult to define but we think that the druggists could be kept largely within their legitimate business by allowing them to sell only in packages and compelling them to keep an accurate record of all sales, which shall be public. Some restrictions could easily be added to this.

It is asked what are the objections to the present law. It seems to interfere with legitimate drug business in at least three ways. *First*, Any party from Denver under the charge of a Denver physician cannot have his prescription filled. This was the law and we understand it is now. *Second*, Any physician here cannot give a prescription for more than one sale. This would be a great inconvenience. *Third*, A party on a ranch might not be able to come in and get a physician's prescription, but needs liquor for strictly medicinal purposes. If he sends in for it the druggists cannot fill the order. These objections are important. We are aware that any modification of the ordinance to meet these objections might lead to some abuses. But all such laws are to some extent a choice of evils. We believe a law which will recognize some of these objections can be more easily enforced and will do away with the saloon business.

The present law has not. The council acknowledges its impotence. Such a state of affairs is demoralizing in the extreme. Various excuses are offered. But they have all been urged for years. Now what are we going to do about it? Shall this state of affairs continue? Or shall we have a law that will stop all back-room business, that recognizes legitimate drug business and that will have the support of nine-tenths of our people? This is the issue that should be submitted to the people clearly. Our correspondent feels that such changes would be free whisky. We do not. There is free whisky now under a prohibition law. This has always been the case. The friends of this law have had ample opportunity to enforce it. They have not done so except for brief periods. The present law has not been vindicated as a wise law to even suppress the saloon business. Why continue it? The majority of the council believe it wise, but they have not made a respectable effort to have it enforced. They could have vindicated it if it had been wise and they had had the disposition to do so. It is just as well to use common sense in discussing this question and learn something from experience.

PERSONAL.

Signor Rossi is acting in German cities.

Boston has 198 school houses worth $7,800,000.

The Kansas legislature has four girls among its pages.

Boston is to have a new opera house which will seat 3,500 people.

Olive Logan says there are swans in the river Thames which she knows are over 150 years old.

Mme. Patti occupied a box at Kansas City last week, and for the first time heard Mlle Nevada sing.

Lieutenant Young, who assisted in prosecuting Swaim at Washington, is a son of Brigham Young.

A Newport, Ky., girl pawned her grandmother's false teeth for money to attend the roller skating rink.

The late duke of Buccleuch arranged in his will for the management of his estate for [illegible],300 years to come.

The expenses of the White House, including salaries of the president's secretaries, foot up $75,000 a year.

President Arthur has accepted the membership in the Boston Fish and Game association voted him some time ago.

Theodore Thomas will take his orchestra to New Orleans in May, providing the exposition managers accept his terms.

Professor Agassiz, now in Honolulu, intends to study the formation of the Sandwich islands, group, and outlying reefs.

Mr. Courtlandt Palmer is of the opinion that it will produce "a retrogression in politics, industry, and matrimony."

Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman says Blaine is not a man who carries malice, and his "Twenty Years in Congress" is a remarkably fair book. He believes it will become a classic in our political history.

Mdlle Rhea is said to have made a will directing her body at death to be cremated, and half the ashes to be deposited in her native Belgium and half beside the remains of a friend buried out in Nebraska.

Elevating the Standard.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

DEAR SIR:—I observe in your issue of Thursday morning a letter from County Superintendent Eaton with regard to teachers and their salaries.

I wish to offer a few suggestions which may be of service in elevating the standard of the profession in this county. I do not for a moment think that the teachers employed in El Paso are inferior to or compare unfavorably with those from any other part of the state but it should be the aim of all to elevate the profession by every possible means. Western civilization needs just as good talent as the east does.

The older states take advantage of the laws upon their statute books relating to teachers' institutes; why should not we? It so happens that this state has made provision for the holding of such institutes in counties that comply with the requirements of the law. The clause of the state school law referring to this matter reads as follows:

"Whenever reasonable assurance shall be given by the county superintendent of any county in the state to the superintendent of public instruction that not less than twenty-five teachers in said county desire to assemble for the purpose of holding a teachers' institute, to remain in session not less than two weeks of five days each, he shall appoint the time and place of said meeting, and give due notice thereof to the county superintendent, and for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said institute the said state superintendent is hereby authorized to draw out of any moneys in the state treasury, appropriated to this purpose, a sum not exceeding $[illegible] annually, and shall transmit the same to the county superintendent in whose county the institute shall be held," etc.

If I may judge from the spirit of the teachers' convention held in this city last fall, the requirements of the law could easily be met.

I understand that it was on account of some thought of this kind that the executive committee of the county association decided that it was not best to hold a one day's session at Manitou this month as agreed upon last fall. I think this course was a wise one because teachers living in distant parts of the county could not reach Manitou much before 12 o'clock, and would be obliged to leave before 5 p. m.

A two weeks' session would accomplish vastly more than a two days' session can possibly do, if for no other reason than that the instructors would be men chosen on account of their special qualifications to take charge of the subjects assigned them in the program of work for such institute.

I am satisfied that if the teachers of this county would but avail themselves of such advantages that the schools would increase much more rapidly than they would without such training.

E. L. BYINGTON.

"What are the Issues?"

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

In your editorial this morning you say it is the question to be submitted to the people [illegible] I agree to the whole of that statement, for it is patent. But what is the question? You say the people are overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition. I believe that also. Now what is prohibition? It is as I understand it that liquors shall not be sold to use for a beverage. Will you give it a new definition? If so, what will it be? And what is a legitimate drug business? This is a very important point, what is a legitimate drug business? Let us have it settled definitely and then we will know what we are talking about.

Again; will you, or the druggists, tell us just what the objection is, that they make to the present law? If, as the law is, they sell for strictly medical purposes where is there harm to them, or where is there any danger for them? If we are to have prohibition they can not have unlimited license to sell in packages for all purposes, simply because the proposition is a contradiction in terms. If it is decided to sanction the sale of prohibition then in the name of honesty [illegible] let us say so. I believe that the question stripped of all disguises is simply between prohibition and free whisky. You, of course, do not think so. Let each side define exactly what they want and why.

PROHIBITION.

GENERAL GRANT'S HISTORY.

How He Came to Write the War Articles for the Century Magazine.

From the New York Mail and Express.

General Grant and all the members of his family have been—as might have been expected—very reticent as to the privations and anxieties they have suffered since the failure of the firm of Grant & Ward. But the facts communicated to our friends in confidence have been gradually coming to the public without any intentional betrayal of trust anywhere. So much, however, is known, that it occurred to the writer of the communication herewith published that a connected and careful account of General Grant's pecuniary straits would be more satisfactory to the people, and would give a juster view of his situation and of his trials and conduct than the more or less exaggerated stories that are afloat. The communication which follows was written by one whose relations with the Grants have been and are such as to insure the most intimate knowledge of the interesting facts stated. Of course, the writer prepared and furnished this communication without the knowledge of any member of the Grant family, and without any solicitation on the part of any one connected with the Mail and Express. But so interesting a story will speak for itself. Here it is:

"Four days after the failure of Grant & Ward a Mr. Charles Wood of Lansingburg, N. Y., wrote to General Grant, whom he had never seen, offering to lend him $1,000 for his note at twelve months without interest, with option of renewal at same rate. He enclosed a check for $500, 'on account of my share due for services ending about April, 1865.'

"At this time General Grant had absolutely no money for current expenses. Everything he owned in the world had been invested or deposited with Grant & Ward. About $80 in his pocketbook and $130 in cash belonging to Mrs. Grant was what he had to live on. The trust fund had been invested in Wabash securities and the company at this juncture defaulted payment, while the guarantors, the E. D. Morgan estate, could not pay until the company defaulted for six months. General Grant accepted the timely offer of Mr. Wood very gratefully.

"About the same time Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister, came to General Grant and insisted on aiding him with a loan of $1,000. The general declined at first to receive the money, but Mr. Romero left the room abruptly, placing the amount on the table. But for these two acts of friendship, one from a man whom General Grant had never seen, the other from a gentleman by no means wealthy, the distress of the general would have been actual. The checks which had been paid out a few days before the failure were of course not met, the payment May 1 on the trust fund was swallowed up by Ward, and there was absolutely for a time no other resource.

"Mrs. Grant, however, had a little house in Washington which she had bought some years before for $7,000, and she was able to sell this in a few weeks for $6,500. A check was at once sent to Mr. Romero for the debt to him, the outstanding checks on Grant & Ward for personal or family expenses were paid, and a little was left for living during the summer. The sons had all been ruined by the failure as absolutely as the father, and two of them with their families were obliged for a time to live with him.

"In this emergency the general was asked to write a couple of articles for the Century Magazine. He was offered $1,000 for the two, and consented to try his hand at literature. The articles were written and the payment made, and about Christmas the general was able to pay off the pecuniary indebtedness to his friend Mr. Wood, with whom he is still personally unacquainted. The occupation of writing interested him; the story of his old campaigns distracted him from the thoughts of his Wall street troubles; he continued to write, and finally decided to complete his military memoirs. The first volume of these is complete, and the second nearly so. The work gives details of his early history not previously known, and a graphic picture of life in Ohio before 1839, when he went to West Point. His account of the Mexican war is also extremely interesting, as he was in every battle except Buena Vista, under both Scott and Taylor. The narrative of those campaigns as seen by a lieutenant, who afterward became the foremost soldier of his time, is said by those who have seen it to be fascinating, even to unmilitary readers, while the sketches of the great generals in both northern and southern armies whom he knew as subalterns is something the like of which has never been written by such an author in all history."

Gladstone's Contest.

LONDON, February 24.—Gladstone in the commons this evening moved to postpone all notices of motion until after the order of the day, resuming debate on Northcote's motion of censure against the government for its Egyptian policy was disposed of. In response to an interrogatory put by Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, conservative, Gladstone explained that he had never mentioned abandoning the Soudan by her majesty's forces after the capture of Khartoum. He had merely said the evacuation of the Soudan by Egypt had formed the original policy of her majesty's government. That policy remained unaltered but recent events had prevented its immediate execution.

Sir John Lubbock, liberal, resumed debate on Northcote's motion. Charles Stuart Wortley, conservative member for Sheffield, said he thought the government had acted with the climax of heartlessness toward General Gordon.

Redmond, home ruler, opposed the motion and was seconded in his opposition by several Parnellites.

The opposition became so noisy that the speaker interfered and when order was restored announced that he thought it his duty to inform the house that the subject had been sufficiently discussed.

As the Parnellites nearly all joined in prolonged cheers, Mr. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland and a home ruler, shouted out, "We will remember this in Ireland." This remark was greeted with cries of "Oh, oh! Name, name him!" The speaker thereupon named O'Brien. Gladstone at once moved that the name of the member be suspended. O'Brien jumped up and shouted, "Oh, that is the height of my ambition."

When the excitement which attended this passage between the Dublin editor and the prime minister had subsided, Sexton, home ruler, rose to a point of order. He was summarily overruled by the speaker.

Division was called upon Gladstone's motion to suspend O'Brien. It resulted in a vote of 298 for the motion and but 20 against. The speaker upon the vote being recorded ordered O'Brien to withdraw from the house.

O'Brien arose, straightened himself up to to his full height and exclaiming with great precision and sarcasm, "Certainly, sir, I will withdraw from the house more willingly than I entered it," strode out.

Parnellites objected to resumption of the motion of censure because there was an order for discussion on a motion made by Redmond relating to the conduct of an Irish constable named Murray. The Gladstone-O'Brien episode was quite sensational, while it lasted, and Gladstone's conduct was firm and determined.

When the house had again settled down to business cloture was proposed and voted for, 207 ayes, 46 noes.

Parnell expressed dissatisfaction with the delay, and as the protest was insisted upon division resulted in the adoption of Gladstone's motion to resume debate on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure, 222 to 19.

At a meeting of conservative peers and members of the commons held at Carlton club to-day it was decided that they should support with their full strength the vote of censure against the government in each house.

LONDON, February 24.—In the commons to-night Trevelyn said he thought the government was justified in adopting a vigorous offensive policy after the fall of Khartoum. Negotiations with the Mahdi were only possible while the government was fighting him.

Edward Gibson, member for Dublin university, thought Trevelyn's statement indicated that at no very remote future the Mahdi would become agent in the settlement of the Soudan question. Gibson violently attacked the government and accused the ministry of deliberately gambling away the life of Gordon. The present policy appeared to be one of going to Khartoum to please the whigs and running away to please the radicals. The house required a definite statement to assure the country that the government's policy was not one of useless expense or wanton bloodshed. (Opposition cheers.) He asked Gladstone if British troops were sent to Khartoum to suppress the slave trade, and also whether it was the intention to make the occupation permanent. If not, he said, the expedition had better be dropped. Gladstone's statement yesterday was altogether vague and gave no indication of what would be done when the British got to Khartoum. Unless the government declared a policy different from any yet announced he should support Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure.

The commons adjourned.

Conservative leaders are endeavoring to persuade the Duke of Argyle and George Joachim Goschen and other moderate liberals to form a coalition upon the basis of an energetic foreign policy and resistance to radical attacks upon property. Gladstone's statement that he had never mentioned abandonment of the Soudan by her majesty's forces after the capture of Khartoum has led to a revulsion of feeling among the peace radicals and whigs, and neither side is able to forsee the result of a division.

The Marquis of Salisbury was fervently cheered upon declaring at the meeting at the Carlton club this afternoon he was confident of the defeat of the government. He said he was ready to assume the responsibilities of the office.

LONDON, February 25.—In the house of lords this evening the Marquis of Salisbury moved a vote of censure on the government's Egyptian policy. The motion was greeted with loud applause. Lord Salisbury said in submitting the motion that the government acted throughout as if they were unwilling to arrive at a decision. The government, he declared, knew General Gordon was in danger and although they knew he was endangered they had failed to send him succor, thereby incurring the penalty of present indelible disgrace.

Baron Wentworth, liberal, moved an amendment to the vote of censure. The amendment declares that her majesty's forces should not occupy the Soudan longer than is necessary for the interests of Egypt and the British empire. It is undesirable to prevent the Egyptian people from exercising the right to select their own government.

The Situation at Kassala.

LONDON, February 26.—A dispatch from Suakim says the difficulty of relieving the garrison of Kassala is increased by the appearance of the Italians at Massowah, which interferes with the authority of Col. Chermside, who was preparing an immense convoy with provisions, munitions and money for Kassala. These measures of relief are now suspended. Kassala is the second city in importance in the Soudan and is the keystone to the line of frontier strongholds of Senheit, Amedib, Galla and Gulakat, all of which are resisting the Mahdi. Kassala has been besieged for a year. Chermside has offered reinforcements but the commandant refused them as he was unable to feed them. Unless either England or Italy now affords speedy relief, Kassala will share the fate of Berber and Khartoum.

Brackenbury's Progress.

KORTI, February 26.—General Brackenbury expects to reach Abu Hamed to-morrow.

LONDON, February 2[illegible].—The arrival of General Brackenbury's column at Abu Hamed will be a welcome event for the British, since there will then for a few weeks at least be a possible line of communication with Korosko, below the second cataract. This line is 235 miles long, and there is only one point at which water is found, but steps will doubtless be taken to forward stores of water to E. Murad in advance, and by forced camel marches the distance can be covered in nine days. At the best this line will be an indifferent one, but anything is preferable to the isolation of the past several days.

Victory by Friendly Arabs.

SUAKIM, February 25.—The latest news from Aggig and Tamai confirms the report of a brilliant victory won by the mudir of Taka and the Shukrie tribe of friendly Arabs against the Hadendowas tribe, in an attack by the latter upon some friendly tribes for supplying the garrison at Kassala with grain. It is now stated that during the battle no less than 3,000 Hadendowas were killed, and among the slain was Sheikh Moosa. The Kassala garrison is short of food and ammunition, and as the place is hard pressed by the enemy, despite the recent repulse, surrender must soon result unless the garrison is relieved.

The Kamsin Winds Begun.

LONDON, February 25.—A dispatch from Korti says the dreaded kamsin winds, which do not generally begin before March, have already begun to blow over the Soudan. Troops only find shelter by lying down with their faces to the earth until the storm has passed, when they struggle out of the sand almost choked and blinded. Cavalry horses have suffered terribly from the effects of the [illegible] blasts and many of them have been so injured that they have had to be shot. It is supposed the kamsin will prevail a month.

The Khartoum Massacre.

LONDON, February 26.—A letter has been received at Korti from a nun taken prisoner when Khartoum fell into the hands of the Arabs, and who is now kept in captivity in the Mahdi's camp at Omdurman. She confirms the statement that El Mahdi's troops massacred the soldiers of the garrison and many peaceful citizens, and she states that the number of persons slaughtered was fully 2,000.

A Mudir Decorated.

KORTI, February 24.—A grand durbar was held to-day in the presence of Kababish and other sheikhs and British troops. Lord Wolseley personally invested the mudir of Dongola with the order of St. Michael and St. George. The mudir asked Lord Wolseley to convey his thanks to the queen for this mark of distinction.

Gordon's Farewell.

LONDON, February 24.—In a letter to a friend at Cairo dated December 14th, General Gordon wrote: "This is all up with us. I expect a catastrophe within 10 days from the present time. It would not have been so if our people had kept me better informed of their intentions. My adieux to all."

War Notes.

SUAKIM, February 24.—General Davis with two hundred troops arrived to-day.

KORTI, February 24.—The rumors that the Mahdi was advancing arose from the Mahdi's making a pilgrimage to his father's tomb at Kerrars with an immense retinue.

NAPLES, February 24.—A third Italian expedition to the Red sea sailed from this port to-day.

CALCUTTA, February 24.—The ameer of Afghanistan will visit the Punjab in March. The nizam has offered a contingent of troops for the Soudan. This signifies the natives have no sympathy with the Mahdi, Hyderabad being the only great Mohammedan state in India.

Germany's Colonial Exten

LONDON, February 25.—A blue book was issued this morning which was taken up with correspondence concerning New Guinea and Samoa. It contains a report from Sir Edward Malet, British minister at Berlin, of an interview with him and Prince Bismarck. The latter read to Sir Edward a dispatch that he (Bismarck) had sent to Count Munster German minister at London. The dispatch was dated May 5, '84, and the object was to show the British government that England could render Germany signal service in the latter's policy of colonial extension. In case England would undertake to grant this favor the dispatch indicated that Germany in return would support England's interests nearer home. After reading this dispatch Bismarck told Sir Edward that Count Von Munster laid the matter before the British government; but failed to obtain from it the understanding which Germany desired. Thereupon Bismarck sent his son, Count Herbert Bismarck, to England, but he succeeded little better than Count Von Munster. He only obtained, Bismarck said, from England general assurances of friendliness and good will which have proved absolutely valueless in a few subsequent events. At this point Sir Edward expressed regret at the situation. He assured Bismarck that England had never had any intention of thwarting Germany's colonial aspirations, asking Bismarck what Germany wanted. Did she want New Guinea or Zululand? Bismarck replied that it was impossible for him to answer Sir Edward's query. Germany had now come to an understanding with France and this precluded him making any further explanations.

The French Campaign in China.

LONDON, February 26.—The Times' Haiphong correspondent telegraphs that large numbers of wounded are returning from the front on the Longson road. The correspondent adds: Heavy fighting has occurred but all news is suppressed and the wires are appropriated by the French naval authorities. Germans are busy drilling Chinese and sending them to the front.

A Second Flight.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., February 26.—Following are the particulars relating to the flight of ex-Mayor Thomas Nevins. About a year ago he came here from Whatcom, W. T., and engaged in practicing law under the name of John B. Voorhees. He soon became associated with A. [illegible] Teele. The firm of Teele & Voorhees flourished. On Teele's election as justice of the peace last November the firm dissolved and Voorhees began to practice on his own account. After his disappearance on Saturday it transpired that he was the absconding mayor of Adrian, Mich., who, with a portion of the city council issued the city's bonds for water works and sold bonds to the extent of $50,000. This resulted in those who were responsible being found guilty of exceeding their official authority. Voorhees claimed that he left to screen others, assuming the responsibility himself. He was single, while the others were married. He also stated that he received no money for the bonds, it being deposited in a New York bank in trust for the city of Adrian. The bonds were subsequently cancelled and Adrian lost nothing. When he arrived here he was recognized by persons who knew him in Michigan. He convinced them that he came west with a desire to redeem himself, so they permitted the matter to rest until his flight became known. Friends here claim his indebtedness, amount not known, will be paid in full.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Money 1 to 2, closing 1½; prime paper 4 to 5; sterling exchange quiet 4.83¼, demand 4.86¼; governments firm, 3's are ¼ higher; state bonds rather weaker; stocks irregular, feverish with a downward tendency. The market opened ¼ to ¾ lower, closed steady to strong generally ⅛ to ⅝ below last evening. Trading was chiefly in Lackawanna, St. Paul and Northwestern. Transactions, 370,000 shares.

3s	101½		23¼
Adams Express	133	American Express	90½
C. B. & Q.	121¾	Erie	14
D. & R. G.	8½	Preferred	28¾
Central Pacific	35½	N. Y. C.	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	92½	Union Pacific	48¾
Northwestern	96½	Wells Fargo	[illegible]
Preferred	134	Ontario	17
Texas Pacific	13¾	Iron Silver	
U. S. Express	50	Quicksilver	
W. U. Telegraph	59½	Preferred	28
Northern Pacific	18½	Homestake	9¾
Preferred	44	Sutro	[illegible]

A Family Destroyed.

NEW YORK, February 27.—At a fire early this morning at Beaver and William streets six lives were lost. The names of the dead are Mrs. Anne Murray, aged 36; James Murray, jr., aged 7; Daniel Murray, aged 5; Maggie Murray 3. Mrs. Vennus, Murray's wife's mother, who was 55 years old, is also dead. James Murray, brother of the family, was a policeman attached to the first precinct. His wife attended to the janitor's duties of [illegible] buildings. He was patrolling near the scene of the fire and rushed into the burning structure, his first thought being to save his wife and children. He was seen to enter the [illegible] has not been seen since. [illegible]

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Three Months	.50	One Month	25

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JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.
No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The verdict of "guilty" returned yesterday in the election cases at Chicago is worthy of a good deal of public attention. Every honest man has cause to rejoice.

J. B. Chaffee is in another blackmailing scheme. He has succeeded in stopping the Aspen mines and giving a severe blow to the bright prospects of that camp.

There seem some slight indications of the election of a senator by the Illinois legislature. The probability however is that neither of the two present caucus candidates will be successful.

There is one democrat who doesn't want an office. Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, late democratic candidate for governor of Illinois, is reported as saying that he would not accept any position that Grover Cleveland can give him.

A New York paper wants the managers of the polo grounds to alter the exits of the grand stand so that in case of panic or riot a few of the spectators could get out alive. "Loss of life and limb at base ball games" coolly adds the metropolitan editor "should be strictly confined to the players."

A Philadelphia paper, after saying that Hon. William L. Scott will take some reasonable pride in sitting as a representative in the house where he was once a page, rather spoils the compliment by the additional remark that it is probable that Mr. Scott was better qualified then for the duties of legislation than he is now.

There are some things in connection with the history of the Washington monument that can hardly be considered creditable to the American people. To begin with, the monument was not begun until nearly half a century after Washington's death. And then after it was begun it advanced but slowly, for it has been six and thirty years in building. Nor is this all. The plan of a popular subscription proved a failure, and now after so long a time we have a completed monument through a congressional appropriation. But we have it finally, and it towers above all the other structures of human hands. With this we must be content.

We are glad to note that the forestry bill has progressed another step, the committee of the whole of the house having voted by a handsome majority for its final passage. The opposition that was developed seemed to come largely from the democratic side of the house. The News, of Denver, opposes the bill on the ground that we "have no forests to protect." We hope our democratic brethren will think twice before resisting a measure the need of which is so manifest, and which, if faithfully carried out, must result in great public good. In the debate which occurred in the committee of the whole Mr. Suess made a good point in stating that he was tired of listening to speeches favoring a false economy in matters of this kind; that if the gentlemen knew anything of the principles of national economy they would know that this bill was one of the utmost need to the state, for if the state forests are destroyed the streams of the state will certainly dry up.

The dispatches in regard to the proceeding in the English parliament yesterday are not very clear, but indicate that Gladstone will be victorious when the vote on the motion of censure is taken. A remarkable feature of the proceedings yesterday was the support given to Gladstone by the Irish home rule party. It indicates two good things. The home rule party is fighting for home rule in Ireland and is consistent enough to vote for home rule in Soudan which is practically what the defeat of the motion to censure means. It is probably true that the government will be induced because of this to adopt more liberal legislation in regard to Ireland. This will teach Irish agitators that they can by wise management secure from parliament through a solid Irish representation what cannot be obtained by dynamite. The parties are near enough divided so that the home rule party holds almost the balance of power, and especially in a case like this where many liberals do not support Gladstone.

The plan of refunding our first issue of water bonds and of funding the $12,000 in outstanding warrants issued to pay the cost of extension of water works up Ruxton's creek seems to meet with great favor among our tax payers. There should be a public meeting to thoroughly discuss this question. If there should be practical unanimity in this, then the appropriation bill could be reduced at least $6,000 and possibly $10,000. This saving of $6,000 would make a difference of nearly three mills in our taxes. The proposition does not involve any violation of the spirit or letter of our obligations. It will however put off the payment of the debt. As it is we are paying our indebtedness too fast. The tax payers are not only paying interest on two sets of water bonds, but on school and city hall bonds. This besides the interest and the paying of $16,000 improvement of our water works is making the taxes heavy. It was [illegible] most rigid economy. At present our indebtedness is not large. We have no county indebtedness whatever. Our school bonded debt is $20,000 and our city bonded debt is only $15,000, not deducting any of the sinking fund that has been raised. It is heavy simply because we are paying it too fast. The plan recommended by Dr. Strickler obviates this difficulty and will reduce our taxes from three to five mills, according to the manner in which we carry it out.

New Jersey has had the reputation of having good criminal laws and executing them well. But if we are to judge from the following dispatch to a Philadelphia paper, there are even in New Jersey legislators desirous of defeating the ends of justice:

TRENTON, N. J., February 16.—There has been much comment over the senate bill passed by that body last week, and introduced by Mr. Herring, of Camden, which gives the state prison inspectors power to remit two-fifths of the term of any convict serving his first term on account of good behavior, excepting one convicted of murder. It is claimed that if the bill becomes a law 400 convicts will be discharged under its provisions inside of a year. The remission will be in addition to the present law on the subject, and will reduce a twenty-year sentence to eight years, and so on pro rata. The new law would particularly benefit about thirty aristocratic law-breakers who have stolen bank, municipal and county funds, and they are already boasting of it. After they have received its benefits it is claimed that it will be repealed. Governor Abbett does not approve of it, and it is now pending in the house.

We print elsewhere a statement from the president and treasurer of the Haresfoot club. Here is its own story. This club aside from giving real pleasure to our people by their entertainments is deserving of great praise for devoting their profits to such worthy objects. The meteorological observatory will be furnished with fine instruments largely through the proceeds of the entertainments a year ago. This year the profits, amounting to $800, go to a worthier object. This year the members of the club gave a great deal of time to rehearsing and preparing for the play. Besides this, they all furnished their costumes which was no small expense. Such public spirit is not common enough to pass without notice. We will but speak the sentiments of our readers in thanking this club for the innocent pleasure they have given us and the substantial help they have given to worthy public causes. We trust the organization will give further entertainments.

Perhaps it is hardly necessary to remind the public that it is one hundred and fifty-three years to-day since Virginia gave to the world George Washington. The anniversary will probably be more widely celebrated this year than ever before. In the first place, the American people seem to believe more than they ever did in holidays, a change that promises good to our rushing, restless population. Again the recent completion of the Washington monument has called special attention to the subject. But we believe that there is a reason better than either of these for the increased observance of this day. We believe that, as the years roll by the people of America and of the world understand better the great debt that humanity owes to George Washington. The calmness, the grandeur, the simplicity, the unselfish devotion of the life of that Virginian planter grow on mankind, and the glory of that name is destined yet to penetrate into the dark corners of the earth. For every one of us to-day has its lessons—lessons of patience and patriotism, of hope and charity. And this is a good time to emphasize the lesson of charity. It seems strange to us now to be reminded that Washington in his day was so abused that he wished himself in his grave, was even accused of embezzling public funds. Perhaps some of the men that we abuse are, after all, not nearly so bad as we try to think. And there are two other thoughts especially suggestive at this time, two dangers that Washington foresaw, the danger of sectionalism and the danger of foreign complications. Our truest destiny, the destiny inspired by a man who was noblest and best in our first president, bids make out here at home as a united people the great problem of human progress.

On Monday there began a debate in parliament which promises to be memorable. There will be general satisfaction in this country at the stand Gladstone takes, which is as yet unassailed. The simple facts are that Egypt conquered the Soudan in 1868 and since that has not governed but robbed the people of that country. In 1883 they rebelled. If a people had a just cause for rebellion the Soudanese had. They deserve to succeed. But when the rebellion occurred England had practically taken charge of the Egyptian affairs. It was obliged to interfere at least to protect the Egyptian troops in the Soudan. The Mahdi would not allow them to withdraw and so Gordon was sent to go in peaceably and failed. Then the army of Wolseley was sent to relieve Gordon and the garrison at Khartoum. His instructions were not to reconquer Soudan but simply to allow of safe evacuation of it by Gordon and his Egyptian troops. But Gordon's death and the capture of Khartoum has put a different phase on affairs. Gladstone however still insists that he will not attempt to reconquer Soudan. He is right. Such a war would be unjustifiable. It is unpopular in England to say this now but the good sense of the English people and their love of fair play will soon overcome the present unreasonable excitement. The English people have fought too bravely for their own liberties not to admire a people engaged in the same struggle. Gordon himself would demand that the Soudanese have their independence, could he now speak. No one has shown greater sympathy for them, nor has any one so clearly vindicated them for rebelling. Gladstone will make a brilliant close of his political life, if he can resist the present jingoism in England, and withdraw the English and Egyptian forces from Soudan without any attempt at reconquest. The debate on Monday clearly showed that Gladstone had the advantage in argument. Northcote could give no good grounds for the vote of censure. The only hope was that Gladstone's policy was not clear. But [illegible] policy has been from the beginning to abandon Soudan. But the fact that he could not easily withdraw the Egyptian troops has compelled him to resort to force. Gladstone has not made public the cabinet consultations and plans as to means to accomplish the end, but the end has been definite and kept steadily in view.

ENGLAND'S WAR.

Our dispatches this morning regarding the English cause in the Soudan tell a rather gloomy story. To the already long list of the killed must now be added the name of General Herbert Stewart, who has just died of the wound received in the victory over the Arabs at Abu Klea.

But this is not all of the bad news. There is too much reason to fear that the sacrifice in the Soudan which has included Gordon, Earle and Stewart, is not yet sufficient, but is now to be followed by the destruction of General Buller and the brave men under his command. The forces of the Mahdi have compelled him to retreat from the advanced position above Metemneh and to intrench himself further down the Nile. From Khartoum and from the country west of the Nile whose tribes have been called to arms by the Mahdi forces are rapidly gathering for the attack on Buller. The bravery which the English have thus far shown and will continue to show, may yet save the heroic little army until reinforcements can be sent forward from Korti. But there is a fear in the public mind that a great disaster is impending, a disaster, which terrible in itself, might be far reaching in its results. In any event the present task of the English government is to rescue Buller and his command.

The forces that are going to the front, and the preparations that are making in England indicate that the government is impressed with the magnitude of the work before it in the Soudan. With the delay that is admitted as likely to occur before the conquest begins in earnest, England has in all probability a serious undertaking. But there can be little doubt of her ultimate success, and she will have in the contest the sympathy of the American people. However she may have got into the Soudan, she is there and she must conquer.

An indication of the popularity of General Gordon is furnished in the criticisms made on Gladstone for not appearing more sympathetic in view of Gordon's fate. There are no doubt reasons why Gladstone should not be particularly enthusiastic in eulogy, and yet it seems rather strange that a man who represents as closely as Gladstone does popular sentiment should not join in praising the bravery and manliness of the popular hero. But Gladstone, grand old man that he is, has always drifted. Perhaps he will yet catch up with the popular movement.

The Proposed Vote.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

The malicious or cowardly one who writes for the Republic would like to have it appear that I was chosen by the friends of whisky. Individually I care nothing about the insinuation, but it was evidently made to prejudice the voters against a measure proposed by me, and it is on this account and this only that I take any notice of it. I will state for the benefit of all such cross-eyed onlookers, that I was fairly nominated by a regular prohibition caucus, without seeking or manipulation or the least desire on my part or knowledge or intimation that such would be the case. My first knowledge of the matter was obtained from your issue of the following morning.

I proposed the measure referred to not that I expected to champion it or personally care anything about it, but simply as a fair means of getting at the wishes of our citizens. Now to offset any prejudice that might be created against it by such insinuations as the one referred to, I wish to say that the man who says I am inimical to prohibition and friendly to the cause of whisky simply lies, and for the proof I refer him to the ordinances drawn and introduced in this council by me in the early part of its career.

W. M. STRICKLER.

Mr. Lowell's Birmingham Address.

George William Curtis, in Harper's Magazine for March.

Last year, when he delivered the address at the unveiling of Fielding's bust at Taunton, it was remarked by the English papers that no Englishman could have discharged the duty so satisfactorily. Mr. Lowell's discourse at Taunton was properly a critical estimate of Fielding's genius. But at Birmingham he spoke of the genius of democracy in a strain which has not been surpassed by any one who ever treated the theme. Such a discourse was an event, and an event without precedent. A foreign minister stating, in the country to which he is accredited, the most radical political views, and asserting that they are the ultimate logical result of the political constitution of the country in which he speaks, and which repudiates such a conclusion, yet to do this with a temper, an urbanity, a moderation, a precision, and courteous grace which charm doubt into acquiescence, and wonder into a tribute of unfeigned admiration and acknowledgement of a great service to political thought greatly done—this is surely an unprecedented event in the annals of diplomacy, and this is what Mr. Lowell did at Birmingham.

It is impossible to read its masterly, unaccommodating, wise and witty, and thoroughly accurate declaration of the essential principle and reason of popular government, and its resistless defense of it as a practically efficient system, without smiling to think that this is the man who has been sometimes suspected of being a little denationalized and un-Americanized. No American minister in any country at any time has ever made so clear and comprehensive and philosophic a statement of the American principle. He is like a knight cheerily riding around the lists, armed cap-a-pie, and maintaining the honor of his queen of liberty against all comers. He does not say a word that could have jarred the Tory nerves of Sir Roger de Coverley, yet no English radical was ever so radical as this. There is no discussion of measures or of policies in the address, nothing to which the most sensitive propriety or taste could demur, yet it has never entered into the mind of the most savage censor of Mr. Lowell to conceive so free and equal and lofty and humane an American as he depicts.

Burke, in his magnificent rhetoric, has described constitutional England. But it is England seen by imaginative enthusiasm. Lowell's tone is free from every art of the orator except that of severe accuracy and the raciness of the simple and fitting phrase. It is plain and strong trumpeting. It is not the unattainable goddess whom the glowing aspiration of the anchorite perceives; she is the creature not too bright and good for human nature's daily food, who smiles upon the lover. In these days of Cant—for such they are, not in the conventional system alone, [illegible] minister who sees that democracy is simply the practical application of Christianity to life, and who shows us how it is so?

A wise observer once said of an English minister, "He is a charming man, but he does not represent the England that I know." The good man was only an agent of the foreign office. But the foreign friend of America who knows her most truly would say, upon reading the Birmingham address, "This man represents the best America, and none of her children have read her secret more shrewdly."

Capt. Sutter's Farm in 1848.

Charles Howard Shinn, in "Mining Camps—A Study of American Frontier Government."

Captain J. A. Sutter, at that important era in early 1848, swung his Mexican cane, pulled his grim military mustache, gave crisp orders to his Indian lackeys, his commander of the troops, his general superintendent, his manager of cattle, and his head farmer; paid his two hundred laborers with pieces of tin stamped with numbers, representing days' work, and redeemable at his storehouses; kept open house for every traveler, explorer, or government official; he was, in a word, the most vital, sinewy, and picturesque figure in all Alta California, besides whose manliness the plotting, unstable, treacherous, dishonest governors who disgraced the closing years of Mexican rule sink into utter insignificance. His title appeared unimpeachable, his possessions secure under the American flag, his colony enterprise well managed and certain of success. But the discovery of a flake of gold, lying concealed in the tail-race some twenty miles away, set forces in operation that baffled and destroyed all his plans. In January, 1848, while unconscious Sutter governed his little kingdom, the workmen at Coloma, having finished their dam, tried the water-gate, and the clear mountain torrent leaped, surging and foaming, along its new-cut channel, uncovering a piece of virgin gold—first recorded nugget of American California. This precious lump, smaller than the first joint of a child's forefinger, gleamed in Marshall's mill race, attracted human eyes, was tested in a locked room by roused and excited men, and caused a rush that ended Sutter's multifarious operations, locking the gates of his tanneries, his wheat fall to the earth ungathered, his herds wander untended, and perish at the hands of outlaws. The fame of this discovery drew to the spot, with magic power, the population of the whole territory; so that, a few months later, but five men were left in San Francisco; ships swung sailorless at anchor, and soldiers deserted their colors. All Alta California was concentrating in the mines. Thus the memorable gold-rush began. Soon the news went abroad to all the world. Pieces of California nuggets lay in the windows of banking houses gazed at by thousands. The fact that in the new placers unskilled, uneducated and penniless men were able to gather from fifty to five hundred dollars in gold-dust, each day they worked, was calculated to produce a profound impression. Mockers were silenced, doubters were swept into the current. Before the close of the year fifty thousand of the healthiest and most energetic young men of the nation were on their way to California. Meanwhile the thousand men who were fairly at work in the mines in 1848 dug out over five million dollars in gold-dust.

Architecture in America.

Mr. Edmund Gosse in the Critic.

I want to say how much we were struck with the beauty of Boston. The situation is lovely. It has not been sufficiently appreciated by English travelers. The architecture of the town, both early and recent, is full of distinction, whereas New York has not achieved much, in the architectural sense, until quite lately. There is a genuine antiquity about Boston. It looks serene and solid. Gazing out on the Charles river reminds one of pictures of Venice. The new species of architecture which Mr. Richardson has started I was very much interested in. He stands revealed in Trinity church, but also his peculiar Romanesque-Byzantine style of work already gives a character to Boston. I cannot but think him the most national artist you have produced. Wherever I have been in the eastern cities there are traces of good new work in architecture. There should be a great future for architecture in this country. It is most important for you to realize this. The only thing you can do in a land where mushroom cities struggle out on all sides in their precociousness, more crude than words can say, is to make a nucleus of good architecture in the centre. In Philadelphia there is one of the most melancholy objects that I have seen in this country, in the very centre of the city. I mean the new government building, one of the paltriest and most grotesque structures ever foisted upon a modern town. The money spent upon this frightful building might have made Philadelphia the most beautiful of cities. The men of taste in America should guard against government contracts. You have got the money, and now you are just beginning to have the genius and inspiration, and the great thing is to combine the two. The government building in Philadelphia ruins the whole plan of the city, and among so many things which have filled me with hope for the artistic future of this country, I cannot help mentioning this one, which has gone far to make me despair of it.

Anecdote of Hayward and Willis.

From Every Other Saturday.

It is a well-recognized rule among the polite, of course, that personal animosities are to be restrained in the presence of third parties. Especially when two persons, who are not on speaking terms, meet at the house of a mutual friend, they are bound to greet each other and speak with freedom if not with cordiality, since they have no right to annoy their host and his guests by any private griefs of their own. Charles Sumner used to relate an incident, which illustrates this point, where an American rather had the advantage over an Englishman who prided himself on a knowledge of what was proper under all circumstances. The indignation and contempt excited against N. P. Willis in England after the publication of his letters, became so great that he was effectually shut out from "society." Even Lady Blessington would not receive him.

On one occasion Mr. Hayward, the editor of the Quarterly Review, who had written a savage article on the "Letters," was calling on Sumner when the servant announced Mr. Willis as being at the door. Hayward flushed up and jumped up, asking if there was another door by which he could escape, declaring that he would not meet the new visitor. There was not, and Willis presently entered. There was danger of a scene, for Hayward, although a distinguished writer, was a Briton of Britons, something of a toady to the rich and powerful, but like most Britons, although not unwilling or afraid to act on one part of the maxim,—Debellare superbos—took especial pleasure all his life in running counter to the other part of it—parcere subjectis—and Willis just then was in a position to be kicked. But the latter was equal to the occasion. Although surprised at the appearance of his antagonist, he rushed up to him, seized his hand, and expressed great pleasure at the meeting. There was quite a pleasant conversation, although Hayward took his departure as soon as politeness would allow, much to the relief of his host, who was much amused at the scene, but feared that the strain might be too great for either party to bear any length of time.

The English navy estimates for 1886 are [illegible]. This is intended to meet ordinary expenses and provide for the construction of [illegible]

THE WEEK'S WORLD.

Notes and Comments.

The Christian Register (Unitarian) in a recent editorial on "The Educational Weapon" has the following kind and earnest commendation of Colorado college: "Mormonism succeeds largely because of its thorough organization. The forces of light and education which are to oppose it must also be organized. The scheme of planting schools, academies and colleges in the southwest of which Colorado college is a good example, is one that invites the co-operation of Protestant educational societies. The work so far accomplished at least should not lack for want of support and we are sorry to learn that Colorado college is just passing through an era of financial distress which threatens its existence. Money we are told must be had speedily or the college closed. With an effective corps of teachers on the ground, a library of 5,000 volumes, a large building and a good body of students, it would be a misfortune to have Colorado college closed. It was the first to enter the new southwest. It has a central location in an area twice as large as France or eight times as large as New England. Though under Christian management it is not sectarian. The whole number of students under its instruction within seven years has been about a thousand. As Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody has well said "The measures for which it stands are of vital importance to our whole country. None of the professorships of the college are endowed and there is no money to meet current expenses. The salaries of professors are heavily in arrears. Colorado college is aiming to do for the southwest what the New England colleges has done for the east, and New England ought to see to it that the experiment does not fail." In another column of the same paper is the following further commendation:

We have called attention elsewhere on the editorial page to the importance of sustaining Colorado college. Those who wish to learn more about this institution, or who are prepared to assist it, may do so by communicating with Rev. George N. Marden, 18 Tremont Place, Boston. From personal knowledge of Mr. Marden, we are prepared to commend him to the public as well as the cause of southwestern education which he represents.

We are glad to learn from Prof. Marden that though he finds his task a difficult one his hope rises as he goes on. Surely we here in Colorado ought to do all that we can.

The Register has this original suggestion for the benefit of ministers who preach to their congregations:

Tailors and dressmakers find it useful to have a few wooden figures of human shape and countenance on which to display their latest productions. Would it not be a good idea for the minister who presides over a cold, half-empty church to borrow a few of these lay figures on Saturday night, and seat them in the pews for the Sunday services? They could be made to look as natural as life,—so natural, indeed, that the minister might find it difficult to distinguish them from some of the other lay figures in the congregation. We mean that class of attendants who fill just so much space in the pew, who display a very good toilet, but who do not contribute any personal activity, and, perhaps, little or nothing of their means to the work of the church.

Rev. Charles F. Thwing, of the North Avenue Congregational church in Cambridge, Mass., who has recently been called at the early age of thirty-two to the presidency of Grinnell college in Iowa, in a recent article in the Independent, on American colleges, says:

"The remark is undoubtedly fitted, on its first hearing, to raise a smile; but a wise professor at Cambridge lately said that "Harvard is the only college that has a definite moral aim." Probably many educators would say that Harvard was at the furthest remove from the having of such an aim. The remark is, however, in a most important sense, true. For Harvard does aim not simply at the providing of a complete intellectual equipment, but also at the discipline of all the powers of body and of mind. Its means and methods for the achievement of this end may appear to many to be unwise and perilous. The liberty which it allows its students may seem to become in practice a license which results in more of evil than of good to the young who are intrusted with it. Its definite moral aim may also be concealed from many observers, and the intellectual purpose be alone visible. But, be its method unwise and perilous or wise and safe, be its moral aim concealed or open, Harvard college has a definite moral aim. That aim is to develop character and self-control through liberty. An aim no less definite and no less moral should be the express and declared purpose of every college.

Kansas owes much of her noble character to the men and women from New England, Ohio and other central states, who at a critical juncture in her history immigrated into that territory and saved it for freedom and temperance and righteousness. Perhaps with that precedent in mind a movement has taken form in New England to send emigrants from that section to the rich farming lands of Utah to strengthen its clean and law-abiding elements. A petition has been presented to the Massachusetts senate by Edward Everett Hale, James Freeman Clarke, Dr. Peabody and others asking for incorporation to do business in land. Some of the surplus population of New England removed to the western plains will have better leverage with which to oppose polygamy. Speaking of this institution, there seems to be increased probability that there is foundation for the rumors which have been rife for some months, touching the treaty negotiating between the Mormons and Sonora in Mexico, whereby territorial rights are secured to the former in that state. In a recent sermon in the Mormon tabernacle in Salt Lake City President Taylor is quoted as saying that "these persecutions are making some of the saints think of going to a foreign country to preserve their religious liberty there" and "there may be another Pilgrim's Day." Considering their source, these remarks have no slight significance. Hitherto the Mormons have denied that there was any special purpose in recent visits which their prominent members have made to Mexico, but it seems not improbable as the facts develop that they have in view a possible retreat for hard pressed polygamists. These elders are shrewd men, and [illegible] which declare with no uncertainty that the country is awakening to the evil of Mormonism and means to blot it out.

Gradually the Christian law "bear ye one another's burdens" is making itself more widely and deeply felt in the world of business. Co-operation in distribution has been on trial in England for fifty years and now distributes $100,000,000 a year, with a profit of $10,000,000 to the 800,000 members of its associations. The 2,000 Laborer's Loan associations of Germany do a business of $550,000,000 annually. These results have placed co-operation beyond the stage of experiment.

A recent writer claims John Wesley as a firm believer in the final salvation of all mankind on the ground of the following passage in his published works. Says the writer in question, Rev. James Shrigley:

In the commencement of his ministry he was evidently a believer in the eternity of evil, and preached that doctrine to his followers; but, on a more thorough examination of the scriptures, he seems to have become convinced that God will have mercy on all men. This faith filled his soul with peace and joy. In his sermon on "The Mystery of Iniquity," he says:

"And have we not further ground for thankfulness, yea, and strong consolation in the blessed hope which God hath given us, that the time is at hand when righteousness shall be universal as unrighteousness is now? Allowing that the whole creation now groaneth together under the sin of man, our comfort is that it will not always groan! God will arise and maintain his own cause. And the whole creation shall then be delivered, both from moral and natural corruption. Sin, and its consequence, pain, shall be no more; holiness and happiness shall cover the whole earth. Then shall the ends of the world see the salvation of God. And the whole race of mankind shall know and love and serve God, and reign with him forever and forever."

This testimony is directly to the point, and shows conclusively Wesley's faith in "the final restitution of all things."

Should further proof be necessary, permit me to refer to his sermon on "The New Creation:"

But the most glorious of all will be the change which will then take place on the poor, sinful, miserable children of men. * * They shall hear a great voice out of heaven, saying, behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them; and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be their God. Hence will arise an unmixed state of holiness and happiness far superior to that which Adam enjoyed in Paradise. God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying. Neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away. As there will be no more pain or sickness preparatory thereto, as there will be no more grieving for or parting of friends, so there will be no more sorrow or crying. Nay, but there will be no more sin! And, to crown all, there will be a deep, an intimate, an uninterrupted union with God, a constant communion with the Father and his Son, Jesus Christ, through the Spirit; a continual enjoyment of the three-one God, and all creatures in him.

These testimonials may be found in Wesley's Sermons, New York edition, 1830. Some of them are also cited by Rev. Edwin M. Stone, in his biography of Rev. Elhanan Winchester.

Reckless Railroading.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—The St. Louis express train, due this morning, ran into the rear car of a suburban train on a side track at Delhi, twelve miles from this city, injuring a number of passengers, all suburban residents of Cincinnati. The cause of the accident was an open switch, but why it was open is not clearly explained. Among the injured are Nelson Saylor, lawyer, badly hurt; R. B. Price, Robinson, baggage master; McReady, Third National bank; A. D. Clark, Home City, Mr. Trumbower, Mr. Snyder, Fernbank; J. H. Long of Fernbank is badly hurt. Mr. Snowden had a leg broken; A. Woodruff, internally; Mr. Drake, common pleas court, seriously, Mr. Smith of Fernbank, slightly. The engineer of the St. Louis express was also injured.

Not far from the same time another accident happened on the Bee Line road at Lockland station, thirteen miles north of the city. A New York express train was approaching the city and had just passed Lockland when it ran over a broken rail. Two sleepers and the rear passenger coach were thrown from the track. No one was killed so far as known, and only two are reported seriously injured—Max [illegible] of New York, brother of Charles [illegible] of this city, and a lady from New York, name unknown. Quite a number of others were more or less bruised.

The Swaim Verdict and Sentence.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The findings of the courtmartial in the case of Judge Advocate General Swaim and the sentence of court as finally approved by President Arthur were made public this evening. On the first charge, "Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," the court finds General Swaim not guilty, but guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. On the charge "Neglect of duty" in failing to report facts concerning Colonel Morrow's pay accounts, not guilty. On these findings, the court sentenced the accused "to be suspended from rank, duty and pay for three years." The president after examining and considering the findings and sentence returned the record of proceedings to the court with a communication asking their reconsideration of the several charges, accompanying the same with a long communication from the attorney general.

Wales' Proposition.

LONDON, February 24.—Most of the morning papers have editorials on the proposed tour of Ireland by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Their opinion is that the visit will be a plucky and perhaps hazardous experiment, but that it is well to remind the Irish of the fact that the union between the two countries still exists.

DUBLIN, February 24.—The Freeman's Journal hopes the Prince of Wales will be received with respect and cordiality. His visit will afford a welcome stimulus to trade, but it must be entirely disassociated from politics. The Irish Times is gratified at the prospect of a visit from the prince. It says it can't imagine any one will treat his intention to visit Ireland other than a frank, generous reparation of the past royal neglect of Ireland.

A Political Movement.

NEW YORK, February 24.—A new political movement which aims at the correction of sundry evils in both of the principal parties of this state was inaugurated at a meeting held here to-day. The meeting organized as the "Independent Citizens' association of the state of New York." The question under discussion was how to bring together all the independent political organizations in different parts of the state so that all may work as a unit towards nominating and electing the best men to office. It was especially [illegible] with the co-operation of forces which [illegible] when Mayor Low of Brooklyn and Mayor Grace of New York were elected. [illegible]

AMERICA'S PRIDE.

The Dedication Memorial of Washington by Robt. C. Winthrop,

Who Delivered the Oration at the Laying of the Cornerstone.

The Lesson of the Monument—A Look at the Past.

President Arthur, Senators and Representatives of the United States:

By a joint resolution of congress, you have called upon me to address you in this hall to-day, on the completion of yonder colossal monument to the Father of his Country. Nothing less imperative than your call could have brought me before you for such an effort. Nearly seven and thirty years have passed away since it was my privilege to perform a similar service at the laying of the corner stone of that monument. In the prime of manhood, and in the pride of official station, it was not difficult for me to speak to assembled thousands, in the open air, without notes, under the scorching rays of a midsummer sun. But what was easy for me then is impossible for me now. I am here to-day, as I need not tell you, in far other condition for the service you have assigned me,—changed, changed in almost everything, except an inextinguishable love for my country and its union, and an undying reverence for the memory of Washington. On these alone I rest for inspiration, assured that, with your indulgence, and the blessing of God which I devoutly invoke, they will be sufficient to sustain me in serving as a medium for keeping up the continuity between the hearts and hands which laid the foundation of this gigantic structure, and those younger hearts and hands which have at last brought forth the capstone with shoutings. It is for this you have summoned me. It is for this alone I have obeyed your call.

Meantime, I cannot wholly forget that the venerable ex-president, John Quincy Adams,—at whose death-bed, in my official chamber beneath this roof, I was a privileged watcher thirty-seven years ago this very day,—had been originally designated to pronounce the corner-stone oration, as one who had received his first commission, in the long and brilliant career at home and abroad which awaited him, from the hands of Washington himself. In that enviable distinction I certainly have no share; but I may be pardoned for remembering that, in calling upon me to supply the place of Mr. Adams, it was borne in mind that I had but lately taken the oath as speaker at his hands and from his lips, and that thus, as was suggested at the time, the electric chain, though lengthened by a single link, was still unbroken. Let me hope that the magnetism of that chain may not even yet be entirely exhausted, and that I may still catch something of its vivifying and quickening power, while I attempt to bring to the memory of Washington the remnants of a voice which is failing, and of a vigor which, I am conscious, is ebbing away.

It is now, Mr. President, senators and representatives, more than half a century since a voluntary association of patriotic citizens initiated the project of erecting a national monument to Washington in the city which bears his name. More than a whole century ago, indeed,—in that great year of our Lord which witnessed the treaty of peace and independence, 1783,—congress had ordered an equestrian statue of him to be executed, "to testify the love, admiration, and gratitude of his countrymen"; and again, immediately after his death, in 1799, congress had solemnly voted a marble monument to him at the capital, "so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life." But our beloved country, while yet in its infancy, and, I may add, in its indigency, with no experience in matters of art, and heavily weighed down by the great debt of the revolutionary war, knew better how to vote monuments than how to build them, or, still more, how to pay for them. Yorktown monuments and Washington monuments, and the statues of I don't know how many heroes of our struggle for independence, made a fine show on paper in our early records, and were creditable to those who ordered them; but their practical execution seems to have been indefinitely postponed.

The Washington Monument association, instituted in 1833, resolved that no such postponement should longer be endured, and proceeded to organize themselves for the work which has at length been completed. They had for their first president the great chief justice, John Marshall, the personal friend and chosen biographer of Washington, whose impressive image you have so recently and so worthily unveiled on yonder western terrace. They had for their second president the not less illustrious James Madison, the father of the constitution of which Marshall was the interpreter, and whose statue might well have no inferior place on the same terrace. Among the other officers and managers of that association I cannot forget the names of William W. Seaton, whose memory is deservedly cherished by all who knew him; of that grand old soldier and patriot, Winfield Scott; of Generals Archibald Henderson and Nathan Towson; of Walter Jones, and Peter Force, and Philip Fendall; together with that of the indefatigable general agent, honest old Elisha Whittlesey. To that association our earliest and most grateful acknowledgments are due on this occasion. But of those whom I have named, and of many others whom I might name, so long among the honored and familiar figures of this metropolis, not one is left to be the subject of our congratulations. We all rejoice, however, to welcome the presence of one of their contemporaries and friends, whose munificent endowments for art, education, religion and charity entitle him to so enviable a place on the roll of American philanthropists—the venerable William W. Corcoran, now, and for many years past, our senior vice president.

Nearly fifteen years, however, elapsed before the plans or the funds of this association were in a state of sufficient forwardness to warrant them even in fixing a day for laying the first foundation-stone of the contemplated structure. That day arrived at last,—the fourth of July, 1848. And a great day it was in this capital of the nation. There had been no day like it here before, and there have been but few, if any, days like it here since. If any one desires a description of it, he will find a most exact and vivid one in the columns of the old National Intelligencer,—doubtless from the pen of that prince of editors, the accomplished Joseph Gales. I recall, among the varied features of the long procession, Freemasons of every order, with their richest regalia, including the precious gavel and apron of Washington himself; firemen, with their old-fashioned engines; Odd-Fellows, from a thousand lodges; temperance societies, and other associations, innumerable; the children of the schools, long ago grown to mature manhood; the military escort of regulars, marines and volunteer militia from all parts of the country commanded by Generals Quitman and Cadwalader and Colonel May, then crowned with laurels won in Mexico, which long ago were laid upon their graves. I recall, too, the mass of the people, of all classes and both sexes and all ages and colors, gazing from the windows, or thronging the sidewalks, or grouped in clusters [illegible] monument grounds. But I look around in vain for any of the principal witnesses of that imposing ceremonial: the venerable widows of Alexander Hamilton and James Madison; President Polk and his cabinet, as then constituted,—Buchanan, Marcy, John Y. Mason, Walker, Cave Johnson, and Clifford; Vice-President Dallas; George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of the great chief; not forgetting Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, both then members of the house of representatives, and for whom the wildest imagination could hardly have pictured what the future had in store for them. Of that whole congress there are now but a handful of survivors, and probably not more than two or three of them present here to-day,—not one in either branch of congress, nor one, as I believe, in any department of the national service.

To those of us who took part in the laying of that first stone, or who witnessed the ceremonies of the august occasion, and who have followed the slow ascent of the stupendous pile, sometimes with hope and sometimes with despair, its successful completion is, I need not say, an unspeakable relief, as well as a heartfelt delight and joy. I hazard nothing in saying that there are some here to-day,—unwearied workers in the cause, like my friends Horatio King and Dr. Toner,—to name no others,—to whose parting hour a special pang would have been added, had they died without the sight which now greets their longing eyes on yonder plain.

For, oh, my friends, let us no longer forget, or even seem to forget, that we are here to commemorate, not the monument, but the man. That stupendous pile has not been reared for any vain purpose of challenging admiration for itself. It is not, I need not say it is not, as a specimen of advanced art, for it makes no pretension to that;—it is not as a signal illustration of engineering skill and science, though that may confidently be claimed for it;—it is not, certainly it is not, as the loftiest existing structure in the world,—for we do not measure the greatness of men by the height of their monuments, and we know that this distinction may be done away with, here or elsewhere, in future years;—but it is as a memorial of the pre-eminent figure in modern or in ancient history, the world over,—of a man who has left the loftiest example of public and private virtues, and whose exalted character challenges the admiration and the homage of mankind; it is this example, and this character,—it is the man, and not the monument,—that we are here to commemorate!

But there are other imperishable words which will resound through the ages,—words of his own, not less memorable than his acts, some of them in private letters, some of them in official correspondence, some of them in inaugural addresses, and some of them, I need not say, in that immortal farewell address which an eminent English historian has pronounced "unequalled by any composition of uninspired wisdom," and which ought to be learned by heart by the children of our schools, like the laws of the twelve tables in the schools of ancient Rome, and never forgotten when those children grow up to the privileges and responsibilities of manhood.

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Can we not all read there already, as if graven by some invisible finger, or inscribed with some sympathetic ink—which it requires no learning or scholars, no lore of Egypt, nothing but love of our own land, to draw out and make legible—those masterly words of his letter to the governors of the states in 1783:

"There are four things which, I humbly conceive, are essential to the well-being—I may even venture to say, to the existence—of the United States as an independent power: First, an indissoluble union of the states under one federal head; Second, a sacred regard to public justice; Third, the adoption of a proper peace establishment; and fourth, the prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community. These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independency and national character must be supported."

Can we not read, again, on another of those seemingly vacant sides, that familiar passage in his farewell address—a jewel of thought and phraseology, often imitated, but never matched—"The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations"? and, not far below it, his memorable warning against party spirit:—"A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume"?

Still again, other legends from the same prolific source salute our eager gaze: "Cherish public credit;"—"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all;"—"Promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

And, above all—a thousand fold more precious than all the rest—there will come streaming down from time to time, to many eager and longing eyes, from the very point where its tiny aluminium apex reaches nearest to the skies—and shining forth with a radiance which no vision of Constantine, no Labarum for his legions, could ever have eclipsed—some of those solemnly reiterated declarations and counsels, which might almost be called the confession and creed of Washington, and which can never be forgotten by any Christian patriot:

"When I contemplate the interposition of providence, as it was visibly manifested in guiding us through the revolution, in preparing us for the reception of the general government, and in conciliating the good-will of the people of America toward one another after its adoption, I feel myself oppressed and almost overwhelmed with a sense of divine munificence. I feel that nothing is due to my personal agency in all those wonderful and complicated events, except what can be attributed to an honest zeal for the good of my country." "No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore an invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency." "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and of citizens."

And thus on all those seemingly blank and empty sides will be seen, from time to time, in his own unequalled language, the grand precepts and principles of peace, justice, education, morality and religion, which he strove to inculcate, while encircling and illuminating them all, and enveloping the whole monument, from corner stone to capstone, will be read with rapture by every patriotic eye, and be echoed by every patriotic heart, "The union, the union in any event."

But what are all the noble words which Washington wrote or uttered, what are all the incidents of his birth and death, what are all the details of his marvelous career from its commencement to its close, in comparison with his own exalted character as a man. Rarely was Webster more impressive than when, at the completion of the [illegible] Bunker Hill, describing what our country had accomplished for the welfare of mankind, he gave utterance, with his characteristic terseness, and in his inimitable tones, to the simple assertion, "America has furnished the character of Washington!" And well did he add that, "if our American institutions had done nothing else, that alone would have entitled them to the respect of mankind."

The character of Washington! Who can delineate it worthily? Who can describe that priceless gift of America to the world, in terms which may do it any sort of justice, or afford any degree of satisfaction to his hearers or to himself?

Modest, disinterested, generous, just; of clean hands and a pure heart; self-denying and self-sacrificing, seeking nothing for himself, declining all remuneration beyond the reimbursement of his outlays, scrupulous to a farthing in keeping his accounts, of spotless integrity, scorning gifts, charitable to the needy, forgiving injuries and injustices, brave, fearless, heroic, with a prudence ever governing his impulses and a wisdom ever guiding his valor; true to his friends, true to his whole country, true to himself; fearing God, believing in Christ, no stranger to private devotion or public worship, or to the holiest offices of the church to which he belonged, but ever gratefully recognizing a divine aid and direction in all that he attempted and in all that he accomplished. What epithet, what attribute, could be added to that consummate character to commend it as an example above all other characters in merely human history!

From first to last he never solicited or sought an office, military or civil. Every office stood candidate for him, and was ennobled by his acceptance of it. Honors clustered around him as if by the force of "a first intention." Responsibilities heaped themselves on his shoulders as if by the law of gravitation. They could rest safely nowhere else, and they found him ever ready to bear them all, ever equal to discharge them all. To what is called personal magnetism he could have little pretension. A vein of dignified reserve, which Houdon and Stuart have rightly made his peculiar characteristic in marble and on canvas, repressed all familiarities with him. His magnetism was that of merit,—superior, surpassing merit,—the merit of spotless integrity, of recognized ability, and of unwearied willingness to spend and be spent in the service of his country. That was sufficient to attract first the loyal support, not only of the great mass of the people, but the wisest and best of his contemporaries in all quarters of the union, and from them he selected, with signal discrimination, such advisers and counsellors, in war and in peace, as have never surrounded any other American leader. No jealousy of their abilities and accomplishments ever ruffled his breast, and with them he achieved our independence, organized our constitutional government, and stamped his name indelibly on the age in which he lived as the age of Washington.

Think not that I am claiming an immaculate perfection for any mortal man. One being only has ever walked this earth of ours without sin. Washington had his infirmities and his passions like the rest of us; he would have been more, or less, than human had he never been overcome by them. There were young officers around him, in camp and elsewhere, not unlikely to have thrown temptations in his path, whether he ever yielded to them or not. There were treacherous men, too, whose words in council, or conduct in battle, or secret plottings behind his back, roused his righteous indignation, and gave occasion for memorable bursts of anger. Now and then there was a disaster, like that of St. Clair's expedition against the Indians in 1791, the first tidings of which stirred the very depths of his soul, and betrayed him into a momentary outbreak of mingled grief and rage, which proved how violent were the emotions he was so generally able to control.

He made no boast of virtue or of valor, and no amount of flattery ever led him to be otherwise than distrustful of his own ability and merits. As early as 1757, when only twenty-five years of age, he wrote to Governor Dinwiddie: "That I have foibles, and perhaps many of them, I shall not deny; I should esteem myself, as the world also would, vain and empty were I to arrogate perfection." On accepting the command of the army of the revolution, in 1775, he said to congress: "I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room, that I this day declare, with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with." And, in 1777, when informed that anonymous accusations against him had been sent to Laurens, then president of congress, he wrote privately to beg that the paper might at once be submitted to the body to which it was addressed, adding these frank and noble words: "Why should I be exempt from censure—the unfailing lot of an elevated station? Merit and talents which I cannot pretend to rival, have been subjected to it. My heart tells me it has been my unremitted aim to do the best which circumstances would permit; yet I may have been very often mistaken in my judgment of the means, and may, in many instances, deserve the imputation of error." And when, at last, he was contemplating a final retirement from the presidency, and, in one of the drafts of his farewell address, had written that he withdrew "with a pure heart and undefiled hands," or words to that effect, he suppressed the passage and all other similar expressions, lest, as he suggested, he should seem to claim for himself a measure of perfection which all the world now unites in according to him. For I hazard little in asserting that all the world does now accord to Washington a tribute, which has the indorsement of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, that "of all men that have ever lived, he was the greatest of good men, and the best of great men." Or, let me borrow the same idea from a great English poet who gave his young life and brilliant genius to the cause of liberty in modern Greece. "Where," wrote Byron,

"Where may the wearied eye repose
When gazing on the great,
Where neither guilty glory glows,
Nor despicable state,
Yes, one—the first, the last, the best,
The Cincinnatus of the West,
Whom envy dared not hate—
Bequeathed the name of Washington,
To make men blush there was but One!"

To what other name have such tributes ever been paid by great and good men, abroad as well as at home? You have not forgotten the language of Lord Erskine, in the inscription of one of his productions to Washington himself: "You are the only being for whom I have an awful reverence!" You have not forgotten the language of Charles James Fox, in the house of commons: "Illustrious man, before whom all borrowed greatness sinks into insignificance." You have not forgotten the language of Lord Brougham, when uttered at long intervals, and with a purpose, as Brougham himself once told me, to impress and enforce those emphatic words as his fixed and final judgment: "Until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington."

Nor can I fail to welcome the crowning tribute, perhaps, from our mother land,—reaching me, as it does, at the last moment of revising what I had prepared for this occasion,—in a public letter from Gladstone, the great prime minister, who, after saying, in a recent conversation, that "Washington was the purest figure in history," [illegible] "that, among all the pedestals supplied by history for public characters of extraordinary nobility and purity, I saw one higher than all the rest, and if I were required, [illegible] must for it, I think my choice, at any time during the last forty-five years, would have lighted, and it would now light, upon Washington!"

But if any one would get a full impression of the affection and veneration in which Washington was held by his contemporaries, let him turn, almost at random, to the letters which were addressed to him, or which were written about him, by the eminent men, military or civil, American or European, who were privileged to correspond with him, or who ever so casually found occasion to allude to his career and character. And let him by no means forget, as he peruses them, that those letters were written a hundred years ago, when language was more measured, if not more sincere, than now, and before the indiscriminate use of the superlative, and the exaggerations and adulations of flatterers and parasites, sending great and small alike down to posterity as patterns of every virtue under heaven, had rendered such tributes as suspicious as they often are worthless.

What, for instance, said plain speaking old Benjamin Franklin? "My fine crab-tree walking stick, with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty"—these are the words of his will, in 1789—"I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, George Washington. If it were a sceptre, he has merited it, and would become it."

"Happy, happy America," wrote Gouverneur Morris from Paris, in 1793, when the French revolution was making such terrific progress; "happy, happy America, governed by reason, by law, by the man whom she loves, whom she almost adores! It is the pride of my life to consider that man as my friend, and I hope long to be honored with the title."

"I have always admired," wrote Baron Hertzburg, from Berlin, where he had presided for thirty years over the ministry of foreign affairs, under Frederick the Great; "I have always admired your great virtues and qualities, your disinterested patriotism, your unshaken courage and simplicity of manners, qualifications by which you surpass men even the most celebrated of antiquity."

"I am sorry," wrote Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, in allusion to the accusations of one of the notorious factions of 1777, "I am sorry there should be one man who counts himself my friend, who is not yours."

Thomas Jefferson, who, we all know, sometimes differed from him, took pains, at a later period of his life to say of him in a record for posterity: "His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known; no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, a good and great man."

"If I could now present myself," wrote Edmund Randolph, who had made injurious imputations on Washington before and after his dismissal from the cabinet in 1795, "if I could now present myself before your venerable uncle," he wrote touchingly to Judge Bushrod Washington in 1810, "it would be my pride to confess my contrition, that I suffered my irritation, let the cause be what it might, to use some of those expressions respecting him, which, at this moment of indifference to the world, I wish to recall, as being inconsistent with my subsequent conviction. My life will, I hope, be sufficiently extended for the recording of my sincere opinion of his virtues and merit, in a style which is not the result of a mind merely debilitated by misfortune, but of that Christian philosophy on which alone I depend for inward tranquillity."

And far more touching and more telling still is the fact, that even Thomas Conway, the leader of that despicable cabal at Valley Forge, but who lived to redeem his name in other lands, if not in our own,—when believing himself to be mortally wounded in a duel, in 1778, and "just able," as he said, "to hold the pen for a few minutes,"—employed those few minutes in writing to Washington to express his "sincere grief for having done, written, or said anything disagreeable" to him, adding these memorable words: "You are, in my eyes, the great and good man. May you long enjoy the love, veneration, and esteem of these states, whose liberties you have asserted by your virtues!"

From his illustrious friend, Alexander Hamilton, I need not cite a word. His whole life bore testimony, more impressive than words, to an admiration and affection for his great chief, which could not be exceeded, and which no momentary misunderstanding could shake.

But listen once more, and only once more to Lafayette, writing to Washington from Cadiz in 1783, when the glad tidings of the treaty of peace had just reached him: "Were you but such a man as Julius Caesar, or the king of Prussia, I should almost be sorry for you at the end of the great tragedy where you are acting such a part. But, with my dear general, I rejoice at the blessings of peace in which our noble ends have been secured. . . . As for you, who can truly say you have done all this, what must your virtuous and good heart feel in the happy moment when the revolution you have made is now firmly established." Rightly and truly did Lafayette say that his beloved general was another spirit, and of a different mould from Caesar and Frederick. Washington had little, or nothing, in common with the great military heroes of his own or any other age, conquering for the sake of conquest, "wading through slaughter to a throne," and overrunning the world, at a countless cost of blood and treasure, to gratify their own ambition, or to realize some mad dreams of universal empire. No ancient Plutarch has furnished any just parallel for him in this respect. No modern Plutarch will find one. In all history, ancient and modern, alike, he stands, in this respect, as in many others, alone and unique as yonder majestic needle.

In his eulogy on Washington before the legislature of Massachusetts, the eloquent Fisher Ames, my earliest predecessor in congress from the Boston district, said, eighty-five years ago, that, in contemplating his career and character, "Mankind perceived some change in their ideas of greatness. * * * The splendor of power, and even the name of conqueror, had grown dim in their eyes. * * * They knew and felt that the world's wealth, and its empire too, would be a bribe far beneath his acceptance." Yes, they all saw what he bore ever in his mind and heart, as he said at Philadelphia on his way to Cambridge, in 1775, that "as the sword was the last resort for the preservation of our liberties, so it ought to be the first thing laid aside when those liberties were firmly established." And they saw him lay down his sword at the earliest moment, and retire to the pursuits of peace, only returning again to public service at the unanimous call of his country, to preside for a limited period over a free constitutional republic, and then eagerly resuming the rank of an American citizen. That was the example which changed the ideas of mankind as to what constituted real greatness, and that example was exalted, for all nations and for all ages, never to be forgotten or overlooked, by him who was born, one hundred and fifty-three years ago to-morrow, in a primitive little Virginia farm house!

I am myself a New Englander by birth, a son of Massachusetts, bound by the strongest ties of affection and of blood to honor and venerate the earlier and the later worthies of the old Puritan commonwealth, jealous of their fame, and ever ready to assert and vindicate their just renown. But I turn reverently to-day from my own native state, to salute the mother of the pre-eminent and incomparable character, the Father of his Country, [illegible] human history. In the words of our own poet, Lowell,

"Virginia gave us this imperial man,
Cast in the massive mould
Of those high-statured ages old
Which into grander forms our mortal metal ran;
She gave us this unblemished gentleman:
What shall we give her back but love and praise?"

Virginia has had other noble sons whom I will not name, but whom I do not forget. When I remember how many they are and how great they have been, and how much our country has owed them, I may well exclaim, "*Felix prole virum.*" But, as I think of her Washington—of our Washington, let me rather say—I am almost ready to add, "*Laeta Deum partu!*"

A celebrated philosopher of antiquity, who was nearly contemporary with Christ, but who could have known nothing of what was going on in Judea, and who, alas, did not always "reck his own rede,"—wrote thus to a younger friend, as a precept for a worthy life: "Some good man must be singled out and kept ever before our eyes, that we may live as if he were looking on, and do everything as if he could see it."

Let me borrow the spirit, if not the exact letter, of that precept, and address it to the young men of my country: "Keep ever in your mind, and before your mind's eye, the loftiest standard of character. You have it, I need not say, supremely and unapproachably, in him who spake as never man spake, and lived as never man lived, and who died for the sins of the world. That character stands apart and alone. But of merely mortal man the monument we have dedicated to-day points out the one for all Americans to study, to imitate, and, as far as may be, to emulate. Keep his example and his character ever before your eyes and in your hearts. Live and act as if he were seeing and judging your personal conduct and your public career. Strive to approximate that lofty standard, and measure your integrity and your patriotism by your nearness to it, or your departure from it. The prime meridian of universal longitude, on sea or land, may be at Greenwich, or at Paris, or where you will. But the prime meridian of pure, disinterested, patriotic, exalted human character will be marked forever by yonder Washington obelisk."

Yes, to the young men of America, under God, it remains, as they rise up from generation to generation, to shape the destinies of their country's future—and woe unto them if, regardless of the great example which is set before them, they prove unfaithful to the tremendous responsibilities which rest upon them.

Yet let me not seem, even for a moment, to throw off upon the children the rightful share of those responsibilities which belongs to their fathers. Upon us, upon us, it devolves to provide that the advancing generations shall be able to comprehend, and equal to meet, the demands which are thus before them. It is ours—it is yours especially, senators and representatives—to supply them with the means of that universal education which is the crying want of our land, and without which any intelligent and successful free government is impossible.

We are just entering on a new Olympiad of our national history,—the twenty-fifth Olympiad since Washington first entered upon the administration of our constitutional government. The will of the people has already designated under whom the first century of that government is to be closed, and the best hopes and wishes of every patriot will be with him in the great responsibilities on which he is about to enter. No distinction of party or of section prevents our all feeling alike that our country, by whomsoever governed, is still and always our country, to be cherished in all our hearts, to be upheld and defended by all our hands.

Most happy would it be if the 30th of April, on which the first inauguration of Washington took place in 1789, could henceforth be the date of all future inaugurations, as it might be by a slight amendment of the constitution, giving, as it would, a much needed extension to the short session of congress, and letting the second century of our constitutional history begin where the first century began.

But let the date be what it may, the inspiration of the centennial anniversary of that first great inauguration must not be lost upon us. Would that any words of mine could help us all, old and young, to resolve that the principles and character and example of Washington, as he came forward to take the oaths of office on that day, shall once more be recognized and reverenced as the model for all who succeed him, and that his disinterested purity and patriotism shall be the supreme test and standard of American statesmanship. That standard can never be taken away from us. The most elaborate and durable monuments may perish. But neither the forces of nature, nor any fiendish crime of man, can ever mar or mutilate a great example of public or private virtue.

Our matchless obelisk stands proudly before us to-day, and we hail it with the exultations of a united and glorious nation. It may, or may not, be proof against the cavils of critics, but nothing of human construction is against the casualties of time. The storms of winter must blow and beat upon it. The action of the elements must soil and discolor it. The lightnings of heaven may scar and blacken it. An earthquake may shake its foundations. Some mighty tornado, or resistless cyclone, may rend its massive blocks asunder and hurl huge fragments to the ground. But the character which it commemorates and illustrates is secure. It will remain unchanged and unchangeable in all its consummate purity and splendor, and will more and more command the homage of succeeding ages in all regions of the earth.

God be praised, that character is ours forever!"

The Illinois Deadlock.

SPRINGFIELD, February 20.—On the second ballot Streeter made the first break and voted for Morrison, which was received with applause. He was followed by Mr. Sherry, who had heretofore voted for Dewitt but now cast his vote for Morrison. The vote then stood Logan [illegible], Morrison 97, Haines 2, scattering; total 204.

In the third and last ballot O'Shea changed to Morrison, and McMillan voted for Logan, both of which votes were received with great applause. The vote then stood Logan [illegible], Morrison [illegible]; scattering 7.

SPRINGFIELD, February 2[illegible].—In joint session the democrats refused to answer the roll call. Republicans were in full force. The joint session adjourned. A number of democrats left for home last night, but will return in time to vote Monday.

SPRINGFIELD, February 2[illegible].—One ballot was taken for senator to-day, as follows: Logan [illegible], Washburn [illegible], democrats not voting.

Fruitless Balloting.

SALEM, Oregon, February 20.—The last day's balloting for senator began promptly at noon to-day. At the final caucus this morning Hirsch's friends resolved to stand by him until he was elected or asked them to vote for some other candidate. On the first ballot he received thirty-four, a gain of five. On the [illegible] unchanged until this hour, 2 p. m., through 2[illegible] ballots.

SALEM, Ore., February 20, 9 p. m.—No change in the situation. Voting proceeds slowly and the clerks are getting tired.

LATER—Adjourned without election. Hirsch received thirty-seven.

The Oregon Senatorship.

SALEM, February 2[illegible].—The city has been the scene of the greatest turmoil ever known in the history of the state since eleven o'clock last night. After the joint session adjourned without electing a senator on the 68th ballot of the session and the 45th ballot of the day both houses retired to their respective halls to finish up routine business. A concurrent resolution was passed three days ago adjourning the legislature Friday at midnight, at which time the allotted 40 days expired. There is no law against more than 40 days but members cannot receive pay beyond that period. Republicans being in a majority in both houses, immediately upon coming to order passed a resolution by viva voce vote rescinding the previous resolution to adjourn. Democrats are greatly incensed at this turn of affairs, and a riotous scene occurred in the senate when a democratic senator from Lynn made a rush for a republican member from Multnomah, reaching in his hip pocket as he advanced. The assailant was caught by the sergeant-at-arms. Both houses adjourned till 10 this morning.

At a caucus of democrats which ended at two this morning it was resolved that every man leave by train at seven this morning, thus preventing a quorum, two-thirds of the members being requisite to a quorum. Republicans will adopt one of two courses, either meet this afternoon and elect a senator under the federal laws which provides that a majority of the members of the legislative body shall constitute a competent body for the election of a senator; or they will despatch sergeants-at-arms over the state to bring in absenting members. This precedent was set by the legislature of 1860, which sent Col. E. D. Baker and Col. J. W. Nesmith to the United States senate.

Democrats defend their action on the grounds that the Oregon legislature has never set more than forty days, and the rescinding of the previous resolution to adjourn by viva voce vote was unparliamentary and countenanced neither by law nor usage. They declare that the legislature is adjourned. It is possible that the governor will appoint, though his power to do so is questioned on good authority, there being no vacancy by death or resignation. The last ballot stood: Hirsch 37, Moody 7, Knight 2, Failing 1, John H. Mitchell 1; all republicans. The democrats scattered widely.

PORTLAND, February 2[illegible].—The unexpected result of last night's work in the legislature and the failure to-day to accomplish what the forty days' session could not effect has created a profound feeling and much regret among republicans in this city, which is the stronghold of the party in the state, and a corresponding jubilant feeling among democrats. Leading republicans express deep humiliation that a factional spirit should have obtained mastery over party loyalty and perhaps lose to the party control of the upper house of congress.

Convicted of Election Fraud.

CHICAGO, February 2[illegible].—The jury in the election fraud conspiracy case at 5:30 returned a verdict of guilty against Mackin and Gallagher and Gleason. The result was received with general satisfaction.

Mackin, Gallagher and Gleason were on trial for falsifying the returns at the last presidential election in the Second precinct of the Eighteenth ward of the Fourth congressional district, by which Brand, democrat, for the legislature was made out to have a majority over Leman, republican. The election of Brand would have given the democrats a majority on joint ballot in the legislature and thus decided the election of United States senator; and this was the evident object of the conspirators.

The jury came in with a verdict at half-past 5 this evening. The greatest excitement prevailed in and around the court room when the verdict was announced. The attorneys for the defence at once moved for a new trial. Other indictments are pending against most of the defendants both in the federal and state courts, and Mackin is under bonds on various cases to the amount of $20,000 to $30,000.

The fraud excited great indignation in this city and a committee of leading citizens was formed, comprising prominent men of both the democratic and republican parties and a large fund raised to push the prosecution to a successful issue. Mackin is a working politician and has held a prominent position in the councils of the party in this city, being secretary of the democratic county, city and district committees. Gallagher was less prominent but has taken an active part in politics in a small way since his arrival here from Philadelphia. Gleason is a republican and has been an active worker also in a small way.

Both Mackin and Gallagher were released on bail soon after the verdict, the bond in each case being $20,000. N. C. McDonald and a Clark street saloon keeper named Cavanaugh are joint sureties for the whole amount. Gleason's bond remains $7,000 and he also has been released.

Fatal Gas Explosion.

PITTSBURG, February 2[illegible].—A terrific explosion of natural gas occurred in the two-story brick building occupied by Hezley Brothers, cigar makers, at Wellsburg, W. Va., this morning. The building together with adjoining property was entirely demolished. Six persons are reported killed.

WHEELING, W. Va., February 2[illegible].—Later reports from the scene of the gas explosion at Wellsburg increase the horrors of the singular disaster. Six lives are known to be lost. Mr. Hezley, his wife, the mother of Mr. Hezley, two children of Hezley, one aged six years, the other eighteen months. Mr. Lucas Walter's wife and two children were saved, but the eldest son, aged about 14 years, is missing. Miss Lucy Lenkutz, residing with Mr. Walters, asleep on the second floor, was carried with the bed by the explosion into an adjoining lot and miraculously escaped injury. The supposition is that the escaping gas found its way from the cellar to the upper rooms of the house, and coming in contact with the fire in the grates or some gas jets, the explosion took place. Occupants of the neighboring houses were thrown out of their beds and those who were up were staggered by the shock, but none of them were injured. Every house within two and a half to three blocks is more or less damaged. The explosion was heard for miles in the surrounding country and many farmers hurried to the scene to ascertain the cause.

The Dynamite Congress.

PARIS, February 2[illegible].—The dynamite congress met again last evening and continued its session until one o'clock in the morning. James Stephens was not present, nor did he send a letter. The meeting scouted the proposal to murder the Prince of Wales as being eminently calculated to damage the cause. An American delegate said dynamite donations had largely increased since the attempt on Rossa's life. Several delegates expressed the opinion that the French government would not grant the extradition of dynamiters so long as Englishmen [illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Governor Eaton's Appointments Confirmed by the Senate.

The House Tussle Again with the Railroad Question.

Some of the Hardships of the Proposed Legislation.

Measures Considered in the Session of the Senate.

Record of Routine Work—Several Bills Passed.

Eaton's Appointments

DENVER, February 24.—Immediately after the senate took its noon recess to-day republican members held a caucus and agreed to confirm the governor's appointments. When the senate reassembled at 2 o'clock it went into executive session and when the doors opened the appointments were read and confirmed as follows: Inspector general, Frank Reardon, Lake; superintendent, state insane asylum, Pembroke R. Thombs, Pueblo; members state board of agriculture, R. A. Southworth, Arapahoe, and George Wyman, Boulder; trustees state school of mines, C. C. Welch, Jefferson, and James T. Smith, Arapahoe; for commissioner of insane asylum, Jose Romero, Conejos; commissioner of the penitentiary, Charles Boettcher, Lake; warden of the penitentiary, [illegible] A. Cameron, Arapahoe; member state board of medical examiners, Dr. W. A. E. DeBeque, Mesa; adjutant general, F. A. Taylor, Hinsdale.

Colorado Legislature.

SENATE.

DENVER, February 20.—The senate was convened at 10 a. m. by the lieutenant governor.

Senator Lowbert presented a petition for the restriction of the manufacture of oleomargarine. Committee of the whole.

Senator Lee presented a similar petition. Committee of the whole.

Senator Galloway, chairman of the committee on incorporations, reported back S. B. No. 117, concerning the state reform school and house of correction, with the recommendation that it be referred to the committee of the whole, and to pass with certain amendments; adopted.

On motion of Senator Rising the senate took up H. B. No. 109, concerning judicial districts, as the special order at 10.30 a. m.

The bill was read the third time and the yeas and nays being called, the bill passed unanimously. The emergency clause was adopted and the title agreed to.

On motion of Senator Freeman the senate resolved itself into committee of the whole on the general order with Senator Cornish in the chair.

On motion of Senator Howard the committee first considered S. B. No. 92, on roads and highways. The report of the committee on roads and bridges was read.

S. B. No. 112, concerning roads and highways, was taken up and the report of the committee on roads and bridges was read.

Senator Wells, Lowbert and Greene suggested some amendments as to road tax.

Senator Howard said that the bill should provide that poor men could work out their road tax.

Senator Bostwick replied that the law already provided that.

Some amendments as to form were adopted.

On motion of Senator Greene the bill was ordered printed as amended, engrossed and placed on file for third reading and final passage.

S. B. No. 112, by Senator Cornish, was taken up and the report of the committee on roads and bridges was read and adopted.

On motion of Senator Greene the title of the act was amended and section 1 adopted.

Senator Eddy offered an amendment as to the levy of taxes and their distribution. Adopted.

Senator Rising said that section 2 was almost identical with a provision in a house bill, and moved to incorporate some of its provisions, but before action was taken he withdrew his motion.

Senator Greene suggested that Senator Rising's amendment should be adopted.

Senator Rising then offered his amendment a second time, which was adopted.

On motion of Senator Greene the bill was ordered to be reported with recommendation that it be reprinted, as amended, engrossed, placed on file for third reading and final passage.

Senator Chilcott objected to the reprinting of so many bills, as the state incurred so great an expense thereby.

Senator Greene urged as a new section had been added that, under the constitution, it should be reprinted.

Senator Greene's motion was then adopted.

Senate bill No. 64, by Senator Woodworth, was next considered, concerning the branding of stock. The report from the stock committee was read.

On motion of Senator Bostwick the bill was recommitted.

On motion of Senator Wells the committee rose, reported, and asked leave to sit again at 2 p. m.

Senator Cornish's report from the committee of the whole was adopted.

On motion of Senator Waters a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

The senate reconvened at 2 p. m.

On motion the senate resolved itself into committee of the whole on the general file with Senator Cornish in the chair.

S. B. 120, by Senator Stevenson, concerning garnishment, was first considered and the recommendation of the judiciary committee that the bill do pass was adopted.

S. B. 126, by Senator Chilcott, concerning disposal of town lots, was taken up, read and recommended for passage.

S. B. 85, concerning expert witnesses' fees, was reported back with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

S. B. 49, by Senator Freeman, to form the county of [illegible], was called up and the report of the committee on county and county lines that the bill, as amended, do pass, was adopted. [illegible] Senator Freeman was recommended for third reading and final passage.

S. B. No. 152, by Senator Wells, to prevent the spreading of fires, was then considered. The report of the committee on agriculture and manufactures with certain amendments that it do pass was adopted. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee for amendments.

Senator Lowbert asked for the re-reading of the report of the committee of the whole on bill No. 112, and said that it was burdensome on incorporated towns. Taxes collected for roads in incorporated towns should be turned over to those towns for streets.

On motion of Senator Howard the bill was referred again to the judiciary committee.

S. B. No. 60, by Senator Greene, concerning willful trespass in orchards, was called up. The bill was read and on motion of Senator Stevenson was reported back with the recommendation that it be engrossed and placed on file for third reading and final passage.

S. B. No. 103, concerning oleomargarine, by Senator Wells, was considered. The report of the committee on agriculture and manufactures was read that with certain amendments it do pass.

A communication was read showing that the manufacture of oleomargarine enhanced the value of cattle $3 per head, and a law preventing and restricting the manufacture of the article would be a loss of $1,500,000 on cattle and $500,000 on hogs, or a total of $2,000,000 to the state.

A long discussion upon the merits of the several sections of the bill followed, during which the senators examined some butterine and oleomargarine which had been brought into the senate for inspection.

Senator Wells moved that the committee recommend to the senate that the bill be engrossed, placed on file for third reading, and that it do pass. Adopted.

The committee rose and Senator Cornish, chairman, reported the proceedings of the committee of the whole.

Recommendations from the committee of the whole were adopted except as to senate bill No. 85, concerning expert witnesses' fees.

Senator Stevenson opposed the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Senator Telford took a similar view.

Senator Greene said the bill should receive further consideration and moved that it be recommitted to the committee of the whole. Adopted.

The senate adjourned until 2 p. m. Monday.

DENVER, February 24.—The senate was convened at 10 a. m. by Lieutenant Governor Breene.

The amendments of the house to senate bill No. 43, concerning the taking of the census, were read.

Senator Stevenson moved that the senate concur in house amendments, and the yeas and nays being called the bill passed as amended.

The substitute for house resolution No. 6, concerning the free coinage of silver, was read the second time. Committee on mines and mining.

House joint memorial No. 2, for the relief of Anson Rudd, was read a second time. Committee on public lands.

The following bills were read the second time and referred:

H. B. No. 193, by Mr. Gilmore, concerning public officers. Committee on judiciary.

The chair announced that he had signed H. B. No. 109, concerning district courts.

The following bills were read the third time:

H. C. R. No. 3, for a public park at Pagosa Springs. The yeas and nays being called, the resolution was adopted and the title agreed to.

S. B. No. 49, by Senator Freeman, to establish the county of [illegible]. The yeas and nays being called, the bill passed. The emergency clause was adopted and the title agreed to.

Senator Eddy moved to reconsider the vote on H. C. R. No. 3 to correct the wording of the resolution. Adopted.

The resolution was then amended by Senator Eddy so as to read "request" instead of "instruct" the senators in congress.

Senator Bostwick thought the resolution was correct, as the senators were elected by the legislature. It was in conformity to the general custom to "instruct" them.

Senator Eddy again spoke in favor of the amendment.

The amendment of Senator Eddy was adopted. The roll was again called and the resolution adopted as amended, and the title agreed to.

The chair gave notice that the republicans would hold a caucus immediately on adjournment.

Senator Elkins moved to adjourn. Lost.

S. B. No. 73 was again called up when on motion of Senator Howard the senate adjourned.

After the confirmation of the governor's appointments, S. B. No. 103, by Senator Wells, concerning the manufacture of oleomargarine was called up for third reading. Dispute arose as to some of the amendments that had been made in committee of the whole and on motion of Senator Hall, the bill was referred again to the engrossment committee.

On motion of Senator Wells the bill was made special order at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

S. B. 120, by Senator Stevenson, concerning garnishment, was read the third time. On call of yeas and nays the bill passed and the title was agreed to.

S. B. No. 126, by Senator Chilcott, concerning town lots, was read the third time.

On motion of Senator Stevenson the bill was referred to the committee on engrossment to add an emergency clause.

H. B. 8, concerning wild game, was read the third time and passed.

The senate then resolved itself into committee of the whole with Senator Woodworth in the chair.

The following bills were considered:

S. B. 78, by Barela, concerning jurors. The object of this bill is to enable a person who can speak only the Spanish or Mexican language to sit upon a jury.

Senator Greene moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, as it was entirely unnecessary to pass such a law. The motion was lost.

Senator Stevenson moved to strike out the enacting clause. Adopted.

A motion to reconsider prevailed, but after a long discussion a motion to refer to the judiciary was lost.

Senator Tedmon, chairman of the engrossment committee, reported back senate bill 17, concerning the Denver charter, as correctly engrossed.

The bill was then considered under special order. The bill was then read.

On motion of Senator Sturman the committee rose and no further action at that time was taken on the bill.

During the reading of the bill various amendments were made as to form. The number of supervisors was increased from seven to nine. Subdivisions 11 and 12 of section 20 were amended so as to read "To exclusively license." An amendment providing for the appointment of an inspector of gas was adopted. The city engineer's salary was raised from $2,500 to $3,000. The power of the city to [illegible] question was stricken out as it might conflict with the provisions of S. B. No. 103.

The following was adopted for section 12 article 4: "All offices created by this act or which may be created by ordinances made in pursuance thereof, and election or appointment to which is not herein otherwise provided, shall be filled by appointment by the mayor with the consent of a majority of members elect of the board of supervisors. The terms of office, duties and compensation of officers thus appointed shall, unless otherwise provided in this act be defined by ordinance."

Pending discussion of the bill the senate adjourned.

DENVER, February 25.—In the senate this morning, the bill for the new Denver charter was the first item of the calendar, and came up immediately after the approval of the journal.

The charter was up for third reading, having been already engrossed with the amendments. As the reading clerk went through the bill, amendments were adopted, and by noon the reading was finished, whereupon the bill was passed, the emergency clause adopted and the title approved.

The discussion throughout was limited to the Arapahoe members, except when it came to section 4, of the last article. This provides that any person injured in the streets of Denver must give notice to the city authorities within ten days after the accident, or he cannot bring suit for damages.

Senator Hall said so long as the bill affected only Denver he made no objection to any point; but this section interested outsiders, and he moved to strike it out. Whoever was injured by a fall in the streets of Denver ought to have the full right of the statute, and Denver was no more entitled to consideration than a railway company.

Senator Telford supported the section.

Senator Parsons quietly arose and intimated that if the clause were not stricken out the bill might not pass.

Like a flash Senator Telford was on his feet and consented to the striking out of the clause.

On motion of Senator Telford, section 2, article 5, was amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any member of the city council or other officer to have directly or indirectly, remotely or contingently, any interest in any contract to which the city of Denver, or any of its departments or institutions, or any of the city officers for and on behalf of the said city are parties, and any such contract wherein any such officers of the city of Denver shall have any interest as aforesaid adverse to the interests of the said city of Denver shall, at the option of the mayor or of the city council, be void, and each officer and every contractor under any contract so declared void shall severally forfeit to the city the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered in a civil action.

Section 8 of the same article was amended so as to read similarly, forbidding all officials to deal in warrants or city claims.

As to confirmation of the mayor's appointments, the amendment giving the confirmation to the joint council was stricken out, and the power now rests wholly with the nine supervisors.

The police department is made to consist of the mayor, a board of police, consisting of mayor, president of the two boards of council, one supervisor selected by the supervisors, and one alderman selected by the aldermen.

"There shall be a fire department in the city of Denver, consisting of a chief engineer, an assistant chief engineer, and a fire warden, who shall be appointed by the mayor, with the consent of a majority of the members elect of the board of supervisors, and the members of the several fire companies, who shall be appointed by the mayor, and at his discretion discharged. The members of the fire companies shall respect and obey the orders and directions of the chief engineer, or, in his absence, the orders and directions of the assistant chief engineer."

1. There shall be a health department of the city of Denver, composed of a health commissioner, who shall be appointed by the mayor, with the consent of a majority of the members elect of the board of supervisors; a board of health, consisting of the mayor, who shall be chairman, the president of the board of supervisors, the president of the board of aldermen, the chief of police and the health commissioner.

As to sidewalks: "The expense of the construction and repairs of sidewalks, grading and paving of streets, crossings, and alleys shall be paid as follows: Two-thirds of such expense shall be assessed upon the property fronting the same, and one-third of such expense shall be borne by the city. The assessment upon the property fronting upon the same shall be a lien upon such property until it shall be paid. In case of failure to pay such assessment in a reasonable time to be specified by ordinance, and, after notice to delinquent, the assessment shall be certified to the county clerk and recorder, and by him placed upon the tax list for the current year, to be collected in the same manner as general city taxes are now collected, together with ten per centum penalty thereon to defray the cost of collection; provided, that the owner of said property shall have not less than thirty days in which to construct, nor less than five days in which to repair any sidewalk, in accordance with the plan detailed by ordinance, under the supervision of the street commissioner."

These are the most important points covered by the amendments. There were fifty-five printed pages of Senator Telford's bill, and the committee's amendments made ten printed pages.

The bill will now be enrolled and will go to the house. The vote in the senate was unanimous.

Having passed this bill, the senate took a recess until 2 p. m.

DENVER, February 26.—In the forenoon session of the senate Senator Stevenson, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported back S. B. No. 125, concerning condemnation proceedings, that it be considered in committee of the whole, with certain amendments, and that as amended the bill do pass. Adopted.

The chair announced that he had signed S. B. No. 48, being the census bill.

The senate resolved itself into the committee of the whole, with Senator Steele in the chair.

S. B. No. 71, by Senator Woodworth, concerning the recording of brands, was taken up under special order.

The report of the stock committee with certain amendments was read, and the bill also, as amended.

Senator Lowbert offered an amendment that the secretary of state should publish in book-form after a time a brand book containing a fac simile of all the brands, which are to be sent to all the county clerks.

This raised a long debate on the subject of expense, but the amendment to issue the brand book prevailed.

Then followed a long discussion about striking out a provision that the brand shall be prima facie evidence of ownership. It was urged that the prima facie clause was a safeguard for thieves, as they had simply to put a brand on stolen stock.

The clause was stricken out 18 to 4.

Senator Stevenson then argued that, without this clause, it would be almost impossible to convict cattle thieves and he gave notice that he would fight the bill. The bill was [illegible] on stock and the committee of the whole arose.

Senator Cornish, of the committee on mines and mining, made a report as to H. C. R. No. 6, which was adopted.

Senator Woodworth, chairman of the stock committee, reported back S. B. No. 133, concerning cattle ways, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. Adopted.

Also S. B. No. 255, concerning the herding and branding of stock, that it be referred to the committee of the whole and do pass. Adopted.

Also S. J. M. No. 2, concerning tariff on wool, that with certain amendments it be referred to committee of whole and do pass. Adopted.

Also S. B. No. 77, concerning [illegible] and inspectors, with certain amendments, that it be referred to the committee of whole and that it do pass. Adopted.

Also S. B. No. 64, concerning mavericks, with certain amendments, that it be referred to the committee of whole and do pass. Adopted.

Senator Freeman, chairman of the committee on irrigation, reported back S. B. No. 28, concerning irrigation, that it be referred to the committee of the whole and do pass. Adopted.

Also S. B. No. 200, concerning the state engineer. With certain amendments, that it be referred to the committee of the whole and that it do pass. Adopted.

Senator Cornish, chairman of the committee on roads and bridges, reported back H. B. No. 135, concerning roads and highways, that it be referred to the committee of the whole and that it do pass. Adopted.

On motion of Senator Cornish the senate took a recess until 2 p. m.

The senate reconvened at 2 p. m.

H. J. M. No. 1, for the removal of Southern Utes was next called up.

Senator Galloway spoke in favor of the memorial, stating that over $50,000 worth of property had been destroyed and carried away by the Indians and some of the settlers had been killed. Last summer they killed one of his herders and his body had never been recovered. Two years ago they had killed fifteen of our cow men. They are now shooting arrows into animals. These Indians come into the camps of cow men and trample into their cabins, steal their property and insult them; but if a finger was raised against the Indians the army of the United States was called into requisition.

Senator Moynahan replied that he favored the memorial, but there were some provisions in it which he could not support.

On motion of Senator Galloway the memorial was recommitted to the committee of the whole.

On motion of Senator Greene the senate resolved itself into committee of the whole on the general order, with Senator Greene in the chair. The following bills were considered:

S. B. 102, Senator Hall, concerning revenue, was read.

Senator Hall moved to report the bill back for engrossment and final passage.

Senator Eddy moved an amendment that the bill be indefinitely postponed. He then spoke against warrants being received for taxes as provided in the bill, as being a half way measure.

Senator Hall replied that the bill would not affect counties where the warrants were good. The bill was for the relief of Lake and other counties. In Lake county a ton of coal costs $50 in warrants. Some means must be provided to get the people out of this financial trouble.

Senator Rising favored the bill, not because it was best but because it was the best before them. The bill provides that 20 per cent of the taxes may be collected in money for a special contingent fund.

Senator Eddy did not understand why a man who furnished coal should be paid in money and an officer who furnished his brains should be paid in warrants.

Senator Parsons said that the county last year had not sufficient credit to purchase coal or a carpet for the court house floor, but one was purchased by the bar. He urged the passage of the bill.

Senator Moynahan asked if warrants would not have to be paid in rotation.

Senator Hall replied that the purchase of supplies was to be paid out of the special contingent fund, which was not to exceed 20 per cent. Eighty per cent is used in paying off old warrants.

Senator Stevenson said that senators from counties where warrants were at par should not seriously object to the bill. He said the bill should specifically state how the contingent fund should be collected and paid out. Senator Stevenson was in favor of some such bill as his county like others was financially embarrassed. Senator Stevenson moved to commit the bill to committees on finance and ways and means. Adopted.

HOUSE.

In the house three petitions were presented in favor of the Stuart railroad bill.

Committee reports:

S. B. 23, that it pass.

H. B. No. 6, that it be indefinitely postponed.

H. B. No. 18, that it be indefinitely postponed.

H. B. 378, that it be indefinitely postponed.

H. B. 381, that it be indefinitely postponed.

H. B. 16, that it pass.

H. B. 125, that it be indefinitely postponed.

H. B. 119, that it pass.

H. B. 320, that it pass.

H. B. 122, that it be indefinitely postponed.

H. B. 151, that it pass as amended.

H. B. 31, that it pass as amended.

H. J. M. No. 5, that it pass as amended.

Mr. Dickson moved that the vote by which house bill No. 167 providing for a monument for Colorado soldiers killed in the war of the rebellion was indefinitely postponed be reconsidered and that the bill be recommitted. The motion was adopted after a short discussion.

On motion of Mr. Pence it was decided that when the house adjourned from the morning session it be until 10 a. m. Saturday.

S. B. No. 39, relating to counties and county officers was read the first time.

S. B. No. 48, by Senator Steele, providing for a state census, was read a second time and referred to committee on census.

The following bills were read a third time and placed on their final passage:

S. J. R. No. 1, favoring the passage of a bill before congress granting $15,000 to each agricultural college in the United States. Passed without opposition.

H. J. R. No. 2, by Mr. Bradley, to secure to Anson Rudd, the return of the United States government of an unused penitentiary site at Canon City. Passed without opposition.

H. B. No. 193, by Mr. Gilmore, relating to the usurpation of an office or franchise and making actions to recover such office or franchise, take precedence over all others. Adopted without opposition.

H. B. No. 206, by Mr. Bradley, protecting employes from impositions practiced upon them by employers, was read a third time but being found to be very incorrectly engrossed, two sections which had been stricken out appearing in the engrossed bill, it was referred back to the committee on engrossment with instructions to this committee to hereafter observe the minutes of the clerk [illegible].

H. J. R. No. 6, by Mr. Lewis, favoring the coinage of silver money. Adopted without opposition.

On motion of Mr. Gilmore the rules were suspended to admit the report of the judiciary committee on S. B. No. 26, regarding game and repealing the hawk head bounty law. The bill was ordered re-engrossed and read a third time.

DENVER, February 2[illegible].—The house met in afternoon session at 2 o'clock with Mr. Bergh in the chair.

Mr. Campbell moved that when the house adjourn it be till Tuesday at 2 p. m.

Mr. Rathvon moved to amend by making the time 10 a. m. Tuesday. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bradley the house went into committee of the whole on S. B. No. 48, providing for a state census.

Mr. Pence was called to the chair.

An amendment was proposed to section 2, cutting down the pay of the superintendent from $250 to $200 and increasing the pay of his assistant from $100 to $150 per month.

Mr. Parson opposed the motion. The commissioner, according to the bill, was to forfeit one-half his pay if the work is not completed by September 1. With such a risk as this his pay should not be reduced.

Mr. Sopris replied to this that the amendment was intended to reduce the superintendent's risk.

The amendment was voted down.

Mr. Bradley explained that the bill was intended to come within the provisions of the United States law on the subject, which, if complied with, would put the cost on the United States instead of the state. The United States law requires that the enumeration shall not begin before June 1 and the work of taking the census must be completed by September 1st. The number of copyists allowed was changed from three, as provided by the senate, to not exceeding ten in order to meet any rush which might be occasioned by the necessity to complete the report by September 1st. The compensation of enumerators shall be ascertained and fixed as follows: In sub-divisions where the commissioner of census shall deem such an allowance sufficient, an allowance not exceeding 3 cents for each living inhabitant, two cents for each death reported, fifteen cents for each farm, twenty cents for each establishment of productive industry, and ten cents for each producing mine enumerated and returned may be given in full compensation for all services and no claim for mileage or traveling expenses shall be allowed in such sub-division; provided, that sub-divisions to which the foregoing rate of compensation shall apply must be designated by the commissioner of the census at least one month in advance of enumeration and no account of time occupied in enumeration shall be required for the purpose of ascertaining compensation of enumerators in such sub-divisions. For other sub-divisions the compensation shall be fixed in advance of enumeration by the commissioner of census at the rate of $8 a day for mountain counties and $7 for counties on the plains, which counties are named in the bill. Leadville, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver are excepted from the per diem counties, and in these three cents per capita are allowed and two cents for report of death, and compensation for other forms of information. Punishment by fine of from $100 to $300 is provided for giving away any information to anybody not authorized to receive it; from $100 to $1,000 fine is provided for accepting a fee for giving employment as enumerator or copyist, or taking any part of the pay of those employed. Persons are required to give information of the kind demanded by law under pain of fine of from $200 to $500.

On motion of Mr. Sturman the bill was amended so as to require the census to show the name, number and other facts in relation to the mines of the state.

Mr. Sturman moved to amend the bill by making the pay for enumerators in the mountain counties the same as in others, or $7 per day.

The amendment was voted down.

An amendment was added by the house committee on census providing that the commissioner shall forfeit one-half his pay if a copy of the census report is not filed with the secretary of the interior by September 1, as a substitute for the provision on the same subject in the bill cutting off all census officers or employes from receiving any pay in event of failure as to the filing of the report with the secretary of the interior on time.

The amendment offered by the house committee was adopted.

The committee decided to rise and report the bill back to the house as amended. The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bradley the rules were suspended and the bill read the third time and placed on its final passage. It was adopted unanimously with an emergency clause attached.

The house then adjourned to 10 a. m. Tuesday.

In the house Mr. Davidson presented a minority report from the committee on manufactures against Mr. Ferguson's bill to allow art and industrial exhibitions to be kept open on Sunday, on the ground that the bill was in conflict with an ancient law observed by the Hebrews regarding the Sabbath.

Mr. Rathvon made a statement to the effect that H. B. No. 19, to compel railroads to connect, had been considered by the committee on railroads and corporations Friday evening, and a majority had decided in favor of the indefinite postponement of the bill by a vote of six to four. The chairman of the committee had withheld this report. He challenged the right of the chairman of a committee to withhold a report. He offered a resolution calling for the minutes of the committee meeting.

Mr. Bergh explained that the vote referred to was owing to a misunderstanding on the part of some of the members of the committee at the time of voting. Several of the members of the committee had asked for an opportunity to correct their mistake. A majority of the committee had signed a report favoring the passage of the bill referred to, and he was now prepared to present this report. He then sent in a report favoring the passage of the bill.

Mr. Bergh went on to explain that he had on a former occasion withheld a report at the request of Mr. Rathvon until the latter was prepared to present a minority report. In the present instance the minority report was signed by a majority of the committee.

Mr. Rollins stated that there was a decided misunderstanding in relation to the action of the committee. He understood Mr. Rathvon's motion to postpone to apply to the action of the bill, and not that it should report the bill for indefinite postponement.

Mr. Rathvon denied that this construction could be placed on the bill.

The matter was finally referred back to the committee on railroads for settlement.

After a lengthy debate the bill to abolish the bounties on mountain lions was passed by a vote of 3[illegible] to 8.

This afternoon Chairman Gilmore of the special railroad committee presented to the house the report of the committee with reference to the relations of railroads and manufacturing interests of the state. The report is quite a lengthy document. It speaks of the peculiar needs of the state with regard to the interests at issue, recites the evidence of 8 witnesses examined and makes a number of suggestions but no recommendations. The committee does not suggest general reduction of freight rates but asks that a reduction be made in raw materials so that manufacturers here may compete with eastern goods. For instance a large part of the material for the manufacture of carriages is produced in Colorado and if the remainder could be shipped here better and cheaper vehicles might be made at home. All matters complained of by manufacturers are considered and after hearing both sides the committee makes such suggestions as it thinks the testimony justifies.

After the report had been read Mr. Bergh suggested that as the reading of testimony was not deemed desirable and members might like to look through the testimony it would be well for the committee to rise and report. He made a motion to this effect which was adopted, understanding that the matter would be continued as special order at 2 p. m. daily until disposed of. Twenty-four hundred copies of the report were ordered printed.

Mr. Rollins, chairman of the committee on fees and salaries, secured suspension of the rules to make a report. He reported in favor of H. B. 371, classifying Weld county; H. B. 203, classifying the counties of the state for fixing salaries and fees; to indefinitely postpone H. B. 290; in favor of H. B. 332; for indefinite postponement of H. B. 269.

Mr. Hughes presented a resolution calling for the printing of 600 copies of the special railroad committee's report in Spanish. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson the rules were suspended and the house went into committee of the whole on the general order. Mr. O'Driscoll was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson the committee took up house bill 237, by Ferguson, in relation to militia, and recommended for passage by the committee on military affairs.

The bill provides taxation of one-half mill on each dollar of taxable property in the state. Mr. Ferguson stated in explanation of the bill that it would yield a fund of $50,000 per annum, and this is intended as a substitute for the present fund created by the appropriation of the poll tax for this purpose.

A general discussion followed, when, after a few unmaterial amendments, the bill was recommended for passage.

Mr. Ferguson moved that H. B. 264 be taken up for consideration. The bill relates to the office of adjutant general and prescribes the duties of that officer.

On motion of Mr. Quinlan S. B. 19, by Senator Carpenter, was taken up. The bill repeals the bounty for wolves and coyotes.

After some discussion a motion to make the bill a special order for Thursday at 10 a. m. was adopted.

The committee rose and reported, the report being adopted.

The house adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

DENVER, February 26.—Forenoon session.

The committee on railroads reported in favor of H. B. No. 43. A majority of the committee reported against H. B. No. 19, and a minority reported in favor of the passage of the bill.

The committee on state affairs reported a minority report favoring H. B. No. 216, and majority against the bill.

The committee on stock reported in favor of H. B. No. 307 with amendments.

The committee on state institutions reported in favor of H. B. No. 169.

The finance committee reported in favor of H. B. No. 323.

H. B. No. 27, by Mr. Rollins, providing for the incorporation of companies other than railroad companies, was read a second time and placed on its final passage, and passed without opposition.

H. B. No. 7, by Mr. Barker, providing for the appointment of a forest commissioner of the state, was read a third time and passed by a vote of 38 to 5, with an emergency clause.

The house went into committee of the whole on the special order, being the railway question. The report of the special committee was received and placed on file and the committee discharged from further service.

Mr. Gilmore stated that the committee had made no recommendation because that was not part of their instructions. They had simply gathered facts.

A wrangle then began as to whether the two railroad bills 217 and 421 should be considered jointly or whether 217 should be considered first.

Mr. Rollins moved that the house proceed to consideration of No. 217 and that it should be in order at the same time to refer to any section or provision of No. 421. Adopted.

No. 217 was then read. It calls for the appointment of three railroad commissioners who shall receive $3,600 a year each and who shall give bonds in the sum of $20,000 each, and to be appointed by the governor. The commissioners shall have authority to examine all steam railroads in the state and shall investigate any neglect or violation of the laws of the state by any railroad company or its employees which shall come to their knowledge, and shall also from time to time carefully examine the condition of such railroads in the state whenever it shall appear to the commissioners that any railroad company neglects or fails to comply with the terms of its charter or the laws of the state, or whenever in the judgement of the commissioners any changes are needed in the manner of operating any railroad they shall notify the railroad company in writing of improvements and changes which they deem necessary. Railroads are not relieved from their common law or statutory responsibilities. Contracts relieving railroad companies from their common law liability as common carriers are declared void. Railroads are required to establish loading points along its line at such points as may be designated by the railway commissioners for loading live stock, ore, coal, coke, stone, lumber, lime, or other freight in car load lots. Cars shall be furnished on reasonable notice where the railroad company has cars at its disposal, and when it has not shall furnish cars in the order in which they are demanded. All unjust discrimination in freight and passenger business is provided against. Triple damages are allowed for extortion by a railroad company or for violations of other provisions of the act. Commissioners shall report annually to the governor their proceedings for the year ending June 30 preceding. Railroad companies are required to report to the commissioners between the 1st of August and the 1st of September, giving such information as shall be required by the commissioners in making their report, and for failure to make such report by September 1st shall be liable to a fine of $100 for each day after September 1st that such report shall be withheld. Commissioners shall have power to call and examine witnesses and to administer oaths, etc. Punishment of from $20 to $1,000 is provided for wilfully obstructing the commissioners. The commissioners are empowered to classify freight business and to fix rates for passengers, freights and express matter and shall take into consideration gross earnings, cost of operating proper and direct, cost of building, and other circumstances affecting the cost of doing business. Appeal from classification to the district courts is allowed. County commissioners may demand investigation or 25 citizens may do the same. The commissioners shall ascertain the cause of serious accidents on railroads. The commissioners are to be provided free passage. The style of the board of commissioners is to be the board of railroad commissioners of Colorado.

H. B. 421, by Rathvon, was then read. It provides for a board of railroad commissioners to collect information for the benefit of the next legislature, but which shall not have power to act in the way of fixing rates.

H. B. 217 was considered [illegible].

After a lengthy discussion the committee rose, reported progress and the house adjourned.

In the house, senate bill No. 9, repealing the bounties on wolves and coyotes, was favorably considered in committee of the whole.

A resolution by Mr. Gilmore, authorizing the speaker to remove unsatisfactory employes, was adopted.

A resolution by Mr. Rathvon, calling on the insurance commissioner for information as provided by law, was adopted.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill to appropriate $[illegible],000 for Olive Wright's woman's department at New Orleans. A long discussion resulted in committee of the whole, the action at last being against the bill by 2[illegible] to 20. The committee then rose and reported against the bill, whereupon considerable filibustering was done. The bill was finally defeated, 22 for [illegible] and 24 against it.

The house then took a recess till 2 p. m.

The house reconvened at 2 p. m. and immediately went into committee of the whole, Mr. Campbell in the chair.

Section 1 of H. B. No. 2[illegible]7, Mr. Collins' railroad bill, was read, and an amendment offered by Mr. Hughes, calling for the election of railroad commissioners by the people instead of their appointment by the governor, was read.

On motion of Mr. Hughes consideration of this portion of the bill was postponed temporarily.

Section 2, providing against interested parties acting as railroad commissioners, was read.

Mr. Pence offered an amendment to the section providing that no gift or gratuity should be accepted from any person interested in railroads or railroad corporations and that no railroad commissioner shall transact any professional service for or in relation to any railroad unless such as might be performed by the railroad company as a common carrier, excepting acceptance of a railroad pass.

Mr. Pence spoke briefly in support of his amendment. There was not sufficient provision in this section for guarding against railroad commissioners being influenced.

Mr. Collins claimed that this amendment was equivalent to saying that the commissioners appointed by the governor should be honest men. The bill as it stands provides that the governor may remove for causes of the kind mentioned in the amendment.

Mr. Kohn opposed the amendment on the same ground.

Mr. McCormick claimed that the bill ought to go through without being tinkered with unnecessarily.

Mr. Pence counseled care and thoughtful deliberation. Grave mistakes might result from too hasty action.

Mr. Pence's amendment was lost.

Section three providing pay of $3,600 per annum each with a secretary at $1,800 per annum was adopted.

Section 4, providing for bonds to be given by commissioners of $20,000 each, was adopted without opposition.

Section 5, which provides for examination of railroads by the railroad commissioners, who are given power to make such changes as they may deem necessary in order to comply with the state law and terms of its charter, and other provisions of like nature.

Mr. Ferguson opposed this section as it stood in a speech of considerable length. He didn't believe that any three men should be given power to go about seeking wherein they might order changes in the management of railroads. This was a provision which rendered null a contract between a railroad company and a shipper by which the common law responsibilities of the railroad company as a common carrier are waived by the shipper. Unless the bill were amended in these particulars he certainly could not support it.

Mr. Rathvon spoke against the bill. He said that it was unwise at this time when the railroads of the state are suffering from lack of business to enact legislation which might seriously hamper them. The principal Colorado road, the Denver & Rio Grande, was already suffering under a load which was more than it could bear. He went on to show that there were only two states, Iowa and Missouri, which have fixed rates by statute, and only a few others which regulated rates by commissioners. Their total railroad mileage was only a little over 15,000. Fifteen other states had railroad commissioners whose duty was wholly advisory. Thus a mileage of over 1[illegible]0,000 miles of railroads were not placed under laws fixing rates. He claimed, and adduced authority in support of the assertion, that the state could not enforce rates on railroads running out of the state, nor on the portion of such roads within the state. From this fact the weight of this law would fall wholly upon the Denver and Rio Grande. He went on to give figures showing that rates charged on this road were less in proportion to the cost of construction and operation than other roads. This road had done more for the state than all of the other roads put together, and it was expected to do more still. It should not be burdened by hostile legislation.

Mr. O'Driscoll claimed that the carefully prepared and admirably delivered speech of Mr. Rathvon had convinced him that Mr. Rathvon's bill, No. 421, would be wholly useless as a measure of railroad legislation, as it allowed that advisory commissioners could do nothing to relieve the people of the state from matters complained of. He replied to the objections of Mr. Ferguson in substance that railroad commissioners could meddle with the railroads in a miscellaneous manner by claiming that it was absurd.

After a long debate Mr. Gilmore offered an amendment providing that the act shall not be considered as giving railroad commissioners the right to make any changes in the manner of conducting a railroad. Adopted. The section was then adopted.

Section 6, providing that every railroad corporation shall establish loading points on their line for loading freight as shall be designated by the commissioners, and providing that cars shall be furnished in the order in which they are applied for, and to keep suitable facilities for loading and unloading at loading points and making other provisions to give effect to the section.

Mr. Ferguson moved to strike out the first four lines of the section, or those providing for the fixing of loading points by railroad commissioners. He spoke at considerable length against the provision as liable to put railroads to unnecessary hardships.

Mr. Gilmore offered an amendment substitute for Mr. Ferguson's amendment, providing that such loading points shall not be established without written application to the railroad corporation and reasonable time for investigation by the commissioners. Adopted.

The section as amended was then adopted and the committee rose and reported to the house. The report was adopted.

Under suspension of the rules the committees on judiciary and fees and salaries reported a large number of bills and the house adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Killed in a Coal Mine.

DENVER, February 26.—A Coal Creek special to the Tribune-Republican says: A train of empty cars broke loose from the cable at the Caldwell coal mine as it was descending the slope. The cars soon jumped the track and piling up in the slope killed T. Lees and seriously injured Thos. McDonald, [illegible].

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Colorado Candidates Preparing to Press their Claims.

Cleveland Declares in Favor of Stopping Silver Coinage.

Senators Occupy the Day with the Subject of Coinage.

Beck and Sherman Present the Opposing Arguments.

Silver Men Gain a Victory in the Lower House.

Silver Coinage.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—Representative A. J. Warner received a communication this evening addressed to himself and others, from President-elect Cleveland, relative to the stoppage of the coinage of silver. Gentlemen who have the communication decline to give it to the press to-night. It is a document of some length and contains an acknowledgement of a letter recently forwarded to Mr. Cleveland which requested him to hear all sides before committing himself on the silver question in his inaugural address. The president-elect says says that the importance of the subject and the communication from the house of representatives make it necessary to give earnest attention to the question before his views are presented to the public in his inaugural. He favors suspension of the coinage of silver dollars, giving his reasons, and expresses fear of a financial crisis unless legislation is enacted. No reference is made to proposed legislation on this question in connection with the sundry civil bill, nor are any recommendations relative to legislation before the adjournment of congress offered. The letter will be submitted to-morrow by Warner to other gentlemen interested in the subject and afterwards it will be given to the press.

Cleveland's Cabinet.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—The Post-Dispatch publishes a special from Albany which it claims is perfectly authentic and reliable. It states that Cleveland has already offered five cabinet portfolios and they have been accepted by the following gentlemen: Bayard, secretary of state; Manning, secretary of the treasury; Lamar, interior department; Vilas, postmaster general, and Garland attorney general. Cleveland wishes to appoint Whitney secretary of the navy, but hesitates to take two cabinet officers from New York state, but it is probable, however, that Whitney will be tendered this portfolio. The war department will be tendered to either Judge Endicott or Patrick A. Collins, both of Massachusetts, with preference in favor of Endicott, who was the democratic nominee for governor last summer, and who will come nearer than any other gentleman to representing independence in the cabinet.

Cleveland, in his inaugural, will take his stand on tariff questions on the plank in the Chicago convention platform. He will take a positive position on the silver question in favor of one standard.

Colorado Office Seekers.

DENVER, February 25.—The Evening Times Washington special says: The movements of Dennis Sullivan, who arrived a few days since from Colorado, are watched with great interest by Colorado office seekers here. He asks no office himself, and judging from the way he looked when I saw him yesterday on the eve of his departure for New York, he is already tired of the burden he has assumed. It is asserted positively here that he will recommend Fred. Bulkley for surveyor general, John Arkins for postmaster at Denver; [illegible] for United States marshal and Goodell for postmaster at Leadville. Friends of Colonel Arkins say that he left Denver for Washington on Sunday night last and they are expecting him to put in an appearance here soon. It is getting hotter and hotter here and will be boiling by next Monday.

Springer's Conclusions.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—Representative Springer, in behalf of himself and Representative Van Alstyne, of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Marshal Lot Wright in the Ohio October election, has prepared a report. Representative Stewart, the remaining member of the sub-committee, will offer a minority report when the subject is submitted to the full committee on expenditures in the department of justice. Members of the committee have not yet received the printed testimony taken in the investigation. They assert they will not agree to any report until they have had an opportunity to examine it. Springer will submit the views prepared by himself and agreed to by Van Alstyne at a meeting of the full committee to be held probably Friday. He declines to give the report to the public until it has received the attention of his committee. It is a very long document and contains a review of the testimony taken both in this city and Cincinnati. It concludes as follows:

From testimony taken by the committee it will appear that deputy marshals appointed by Marshal Wright were largely in excess of the necessities of the situation; that they were appointed as republican partisans and political workers, and in most cases prostituted their official positions to partisan ends; that they were armed with revolvers and other deadly weapons furnished by the national committee of the republican party; that many such deputy marshals so appointed and armed were notorious criminals and men of known vicious and brutal habits, and many of them were non-residents of the state of Ohio; that many such deputies acting under orders of Marshal Wright aided, abetted and encouraged fraudulent voting, intimidating voters and committed gross outrages upon the elective franchise and rights of honest voters; that the employment and payment of special deputy marshals [illegible] without legal warrant; and all moneys paid such persons for services were illegal, and sums so paid should be returned to the United States treasury; that the appointment of deputy marshals who were non-residents of the state of Ohio was without warrant and constituted gross usurpation of authority, and that the appointment of deputy marshals was in many other respects irregular, illegal and an unwarranted abuse of his official trust. Wherefore your committee are of the opinion that Lot Wright, United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio, has been shown by testimony to have committed high crimes and misdemeanors; that he has been guilty of usurpation of authority and violation of law in the manner set forth in the preamble to the resolution adopted by the house of representatives on the 2d of December last. In view of the impracticable nature of impeachment proceedings and especially at this late day of this congress, your committee will not recommend the adoption of articles of impeachment in this case, but they do recommend the adoption of the following resolution: That the clerk of the house of representatives be instructed to transmit a copy of the report and testimony in the case of Lot Wright, U. S. marshal for the southern district of Ohio, to the president of the United States, and that the president be respectfully requested to immediately remove said Wright from office and cause the attorney general to institute such proceedings in the courts as may be deemed necessary in order to recover sums illegally paid out by him, and to institute such criminal proceedings against him as the facts in the case may require.

Stewart, it is understood, will radically dissent from Springer's views and will assert that the latter's report has no basis to rest upon in evidence taken by the subcommittee, that on the contrary there was good reason for the employment of deputy marshals and that there was no intimidation and no outrage upon the suffrage except the arrest of republicans by police to prevent their voting, and assault on peaceable citizens by democratic thugs.

Presidential Courtesies.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—The president has invited President-elect Cleveland to be his guest at the executive mansion from the time of his arrival in this city until he is formally inaugurated. The invitation has been declined with thanks, as apartments have been already secured for Mr. Cleveland and because of the present uncertainty as to the exact time of his arrival at the national capitol. According to the programme at present arranged the retiring president will call upon the incoming president at the hotel and escort him to the capitol to be inaugurated. President Arthur has accepted an invitation to attend the inaugural ball and has assured the general committee of his cordial support and co-operation in their endeavors to make the affair a brilliant success.

XLVIII Congress.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—A concurrent resolution was agreed to tendering the thanks of congress to Colonel Casey, corps of engineers, and his assistants and workingmen for the admirable manner in which he and they had performed their respective duties, in the completion of the monument to the name and fame of Washington.

Thomas moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted in order to oppose the resolution. He called attention to the fact that its effect would be to extend the period during which Colonel Casey would be on the active list ten years. He did not think it right that Colonel Casey's term of service should be increased ten years for achieving this simple civil enterprise while no honor was given officers fighting on the frontier.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to and the resolution laid upon the table.

Forney submitted a conference report on the army appropriations bill. Adopted. Agreement was reported on all amendments except that relative to the hours during which courts martial may hold their sessions, and further conference was ordered.

A member from the committee on printing reported a joint resolution appropriating $200,000 for printing four hundred thousand copies of the agricultural report for '85. Passed.

Cobb moved to suspend the rules and take from the speaker's table for reference, to the committee on public lands the house bill repealing the pre-emption, timber-culture and desert land laws with senate amendments thereto.

Mr. Valentine thought he voiced the sentiment of the people of the west in protesting against the repeal of these laws. The demand for repeal had come from two sources; first, from great railway corporations which could not raise the price of their lands as long as the pre-emption law remained in force; and, second, from great cattle kings who wished the timber-culture act repealed in order that their herds might roam over the prairies undisturbed by settlers.

Perkins took the same view of the question.

Payson referred the house to the fact that for the past four years every sundry civil appropriation bill had contained an appropriation of not less than $[illegible] to ferret out frauds under the pre-emption laws as proof that such frauds existed, and he indignantly denied that the proposed legislation was in the interest of the cattle kings.

The motion to suspend the rules and refer the bill was lost; yeas 1[illegible]6, nays 98; not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

The postoffice appropriation bill with senate amendments was taken from the speaker's table and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Randall moved to suspend the rules so that the sundry civil appropriation bill may be considered for four hours, which time shall be occupied in debate on clauses relating to the suspension of silver coinage and the world's industrial and cotton exposition, three hours to be devoted to debate on the first named item and one hour to the latter. The bill shall be subject only to amendments to strike out, amendment, clauses, after which the previous question shall be considered as ordered.

Bland demanded a second.

The motion was seconded, 1[illegible]5 to 8[illegible]. The half hour's debate under the rules was not asked for and the house proceeded immediately to vote on the motion.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost; yeas 1[illegible]6, nays 1[illegible]9. The announcement was received with applause by silver men.

Randall then said, "Recognizing the significance of the vote just taken and knowing the issue was distinctly made as against the silver clause and being aware that the majority has declared against this proposition, I therefore assume myself responsible, believing that members of the appropriations committee if opportunity were offered would unanimously sustain me in the position, of moving to suspend the rules in the manner stated in the resolution with everything connected with coinage eliminated both from the bill and resolutions." Randall then moved to suspend the rules so as to take up the sundry civil bill and consider for one hour the clause relating to the New Orleans exposition.

This was objected to as not specially eliminating the silver question, and thereupon Randall asked unanimous consent to strike from the bill the silver coinage clause, but Reagan objected. Then Randall modified his motion so as to move to suspend the rules and pass the sundry bill with the silver clause stricken out, after a two hours' debate on the [illegible] proposed to amend the same. Randall said that in season and out of season he had informed the house that unless the appropriations committee had the right of way there was danger of an extra session, and repeatedly had the committee been voted down, and it was manifest if this bill was to be passed in time to become a law before the 4th of March it must be passed in the way he proposed.

Randall's motion was then agreed to and the two hours debate allowed under it was begun.

Kelley favored the appropriation, whether there had been mismanagement or not. The government could not permit the exposition to fail, and this enterprise was a good medium for promoting foreign commerce.

Horr opposed the measure.

Potter also opposed it as changing the government to one of patronage.

Elwood wanted a committee appointed to investigate the exposition's finances.

[illegible] supported the proposition, saying the nation's honor was at stake.

Keifer, Cannon, Russell and Ellis favored the appropriation. The debate having closed the bill went over until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Hale from the committee on appropriations reported the annual naval appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar and ordered printed.

Hoar introduced a Pacific railroad funding bill containing, he said, provisions of the bill already reported from the judiciary committee but with some amendments suggested by experienced senators. While that bill had been on the calendar it stood, as he supposed, as the order of business that would be next taken up in the regular course except appropriation bills and the silver bill, but it was not likely it could be considered this session. He moved that the bill be printed and lie on the table. Agreed to.

Ingalls said a short executive session was desirable and moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Democrats opposed the motion and called for yeas and nays. The call resulted yeas 3[illegible], nays 28, and the senate went into executive session.

When the doors reopened the senate passed the house bill to provide a fire proof building to contain the records, memorials and museum of the army.

The silver bill was then taken up.

Sherman said he was willing to vote for the bill as it came from the senate committee. Two questions were involved in it. First, should the trade dollar be redeemed at par of gold; and, second, whether the coinage of the silver dollar should be discontinued in August, 1886. He maintained that there was no obligation, whether of honor, law or public policy, to give the trade dollar any preference over silver bullion purchased in the open market. These dollars, like silver bars, had been used for bullion purposes and for trade only, not for circulation. After reciting the history of the trade dollar Sherman showed that the bill taking away its legal tender quality had been passed without objection being raised.

McPherson asked why the government should have taken away the legal tender quality of the trade dollar without providing for its retirement.

Sherman replied that to have talked of providing for the retirement of the trade dollar when the law was passed taking away its legal tender quality would have been folly, because that dollar was at the time worth 13 cents on the dollar more than United States money. Perhaps it would have been better if an arrangement had at that time been made permitting holders of trade dollars to convert them into greenbacks, but it would simply have been considered ridiculous.

McPherson thought the fact that United States paper money was worth less than gold at that time was no reason why the trade dollar should have been robbed of its value as a circulating medium. What notice had congress given to holders of that coin that its legal tender quality was to be taken away?

Sherman said the law was notice to everybody. Owing to the appreciation of paper money in '77 the trade dollar became of less value than paper, and while Sherman sympathized with those who may hold trade dollars, still he could not see that they had any right to call on the government to repair their losses any more than if they had invested in wheat or corn. Although there was no obligation on the part of the government, yet if congress wished to pay $5,000,000 to redeem these coins Sherman would not object and it would make good and some bad bargains of the bullion dealers. If the bill stood as the house had passed it Sherman would have opposed it, but as amended by the senate committee he would vote for it. All commercial transactions in the United States, continued Sherman, were based on and had since '37 been based on the gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains solid gold. The market value of silver bullion had been steadily declining since the passage of the law authorizing the coinage of standard silver dollars. If this should lead to large exportation and hoarding of gold, the sole standard of value would in time be based on the market value of the standard silver dollar. The effect would be the contraction of the currency so sharp as to send a shock to every village in the country. The value of paper money being insufficient for the demands of business would be used for labor but its purchasing power would gradually decline until it reached the level of its market value measured by gold. This depreciated currency would then take the place of the hoarded gold and the laborer would have to pay in depreciated money while the capitalist would stipulate for gold. Then we should hear a cry for the redemption of the standard dollar in gold, and rightly hear it because we had provided that it was to be received and paid in all respects like gold coin. It was to the interest of all classes to maintain the circulation of both metals, but this must be done on a basis according as nearly as possible with their relative market values. That alone constitutes bimetalism. The demonetizing of either metal would be a wide reaching calamity. Sherman's idea for a remedy for the threatened evil would be either first, by international agreement to maintain the free coinage of silver and fix its ratio; or, second, by suspending the coinage of silver until demanded by the wants of business; or, third, by the adoption of the American [illegible] policy of free coinage of silver and gold according to their market value. The senate committee on finance did not seem prepared, Sherman said, to adopt so broad an economic policy, and so he would support the pending bill. His own idea was best fitted to proclaim the purpose of the United States to maintain bimetalism, even if we stood alone among the nations of the earth. We were better able to establish such a fiscal policy than any other nation; but the policy indicated was perhaps in advance of the sentiment of the country and Sherman would not press it and would be content to deal with a proposition that gave us some safeguard against what he regarded as a great threatened evil, the demonetization and hoarding of gold. Sherman approved the idea of endeavoring to secure an international agreement as to the ratio of value between silver and gold, but had not much faith that an agreement could be reached.

Beck read from the report of ex-Secretary Folger to controvert the position assumed by Sherman on the trade dollar. As to the suspension of silver coinage, said Beck, we [illegible] this congress [illegible] we give any president the power in his discretion to strike down the coin of the country. He (Beck) would give that power to no president, no matter how much confidence he might have in him. He would as lief give the president the right to declare war. He was glad to be able to say there was no danger that any president would get such power, for elsewhere in a body that had the power, an attempt had been made this very day to give a president such power and had failed.

He maintained that the time when gold would be in demand for export was indefinitely remote. Silver was to-day the exclusive money of a large majority of the people of the world. He criticised the position of Sherman, Morrill and Bayard on the silver question; also the attitude assumed by the finance committee of the senate. He insisted that it was inadvisable to attempt to dispose of such an important measure in the closing hours of the session, a measure that would so seriously affect the volume of the currency. With no disposition to impugn the motives of the senators, he could not refrain from calling attention to the fact that the late period in the session at which the bill was introduced was calculated to favor the plan that may have been formed in certain quarters to secure a snap judgement in congress, and in sounding a false alarm through the country to the enormous gain of certain classes. In respect to the withdrawal of gold from circulation by hoarding, he said it is not impossible it might be brought about to some extent if the banking classes should combine as a unit and instigate others who are under their influence to co-operate with them. But bankers as a body have too much prudence and know too well how large a share they must themselves bear of any calamity falling upon the business interests of the country to be concerned in getting up a panic in respect to an approaching premium on gold. They may menace such a panic as a means of procuring the repeal of the silver dollar law but their good sense will restrain them from actually attempting to carry such a menace into execution. A premium on gold would result in taking $600,000,000 of it out of circulation. This at 5 per cent would result in a loss in interest to bankers or individuals of $30,500,000 annually. In any event, if the gold now in circulation should be expelled in whatever way it may be done the money remaining in circulation, which will then consist of silver and paper representing silver, must increase largely in value and purchasing power because the total volume of circulation will have been largely reduced. It is not enhanced prices of commodities which we shall then see but prices lowered, and to such a degree that gold would flow here from all parts of the world.

Coke said the suspension of silver coinage would result in a contraction of $24,000,000 a year in our currency. Coke believed as much as any man in the good sense and wisdom of the president-elect and it was no disparagement to that gentleman for Coke to say that he (Coke) wouldn't consent that congress should abdicate its just powers and turn them over to the discretion of a president. Besides it would be unjust for congress to burden the executive with duties and responsibilities belonging to congress.

This closed the silver debate for the day, and without action the matter went over.

Railroad Accident.

CHAMPAIGN, Ills., February 25.—A collision between two passenger trains on the Illinois Central railroad occurred near here early this morning. One man was killed and eight or ten wounded.

CHICAGO, February 25.—The train was a New Orleans passenger bound south and was crashed into from the rear by a freight train. Two rear sleepers were demolished. One passenger named McInnis was instantly killed and several other passengers badly injured. No cause for the accident is stated, but it is said the danger light on the rear of the passenger had been allowed to go out.

KANKAKEE, Ills., February 25.—At midnight last night three miles south of Chebanse on the Illinois Central road two passenger trains were running by a freight. The passenger leaving Chicago about eight p. m. was being followed closely by the New Orleans express train, consisting of a baggage, smoker and two coaches and four sleepers. The leading passenger stopped on account of a broken truck. The New Orleans express stopped back of it a mile, sent a flagman back to notify approaching trains and then started up. It had almost reached the forward passenger train, which was still at a dead stop, when the freight came at full speed, breaking into the rear of the sleeper, the engine rushing into the middle of the rear sleeper, telescoping several cars, then crashing into the rear of the forward passenger. The wildest confusion at once ensued. Cries of imprisoned victims rent the air. Ready hands chopped into the mass of coaches extricating the injured as well as possible.

Following is a list of the killed and injured: John A. McInnis of Ingersol, Ont., killed. His body was found in the last sleeper with his neck broken. Alderman Gaynor of Chicago, bruised across the chest, contusion of the head, foot and hip injured; Rev. [illegible] Brown, Chicago, severe burns; S. M. [illegible] and wife of Grand Rapids, Mich., severely bruised; E. E. Terry, Chicago, abrasion of the chest and arm; F. M. Burns, Chicago, severely bruised, head and face terribly burned; Miss Isabella [illegible], Chicago, fracture of the right leg, internally injured; Lewis [illegible], colored porter of the rear sleeper, severely burned and bruised; F. [illegible] of Chicago, employe bruised and hand severely cut.

Conductor [illegible] testified as follows: We stopped about half a mile beyond the forward passenger when it had stopped on account of a broken truck. I went to the [illegible] put out a danger signal to prevent the following train from running into us. Holt had left the train to torpedo the track before I saw him. He went back down the track half a mile, I should think. After stopping there for a few minutes we whistled for Flagman Holt. He got on the train and we pulled up until we were within two or three car lengths of the forward passenger. Together with the engineer I stood several feet out on the side of my train. We were going to see why the forward passenger did not go on, when suddenly we saw the freight coming under full speed, at which rate it crashed into the train. The flagman told me he had placed seven torpedoes down along the track.

Passengers informed a reporter that they heard torpedoes discharged before the train was struck. An inquest is in progress. The injured are well cared for. The wreck was cleared this afternoon.

D & R G Election.

DENVER, February 25.—A private telegram from New York to-day says that at a called meeting of directors of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway company, held in New York to-day, the resignation of President Lovejoy was accepted and [illegible] Moffatt of Denver elected to the vacancy. W. [illegible] Cheeseman of Denver was elected to Mr. Lovejoy's place in the directory.

The Illinois Deadlock.

SPRINGFIELD, February 25.—At the joint session for the purpose of voting for United States senator, Lawrence, republican, was absent and republicans refused to vote, breaking the quorum. Two ballots were taken. Morrison received 98 votes. [illegible] and Mulhall voted for James [illegible] Wood, Schlesinger voted for Haines, Streeter for J. M. Palmer. Both ballots were exactly the same. Adjourned.

Death Interrupts the Contest.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., February 25.—Judge J. Logan, of Whiteside, republican representative, dropped dead at the foot of the house stairs as he was on his way to the chamber. The elevator was not running and he attempted to walk up the long stairway. Logan had been ailing all the session with heart disease and could not stand excitement of any kind. When he dropped on the house floor opposite the main entrance to the chamber he was picked up by friends and carried into an ante room and doctors called. Five minutes after he was pronounced dead.

In the house this morning it was resolved that a committee of two senators and three representatives with the doorkeepers of the house attend the funeral of Logan. Members of the house will accompany the remains to the train in a body. A committee of five will be appointed to draft resolutions relative to the death of Logan. In the senate resolutions of the house were concurred in and adjourned. The greatest excitement prevailed in the house and senate and profound regret was expressed on all sides. The body will be taken home to Morrison to-night or to-morrow. A joint session it was arranged that no vote shall be taken for U. S. senator before next Tuesday.

By the death of Logan the house and senate, jointly stands Democrats 102, including Streeter and Haines, independent democrats, republicans 10[illegible]. In order to elect a senator 103 constitutes a quorum, consequently if republicans refuse to vote, as they now propose, the election of a senator will not take place until after a successor to Logan is elected. Gov. Oglesby this afternoon signed an order calling for the election of a representative in Whiteside county in place of Logan, deceased, to take place March 21st.

A Terrible Explosion.

LONDON, February 26.—A terrible explosion occurred this afternoon at the royal school of gunnery at Shoeburyness while a number of artillery officers and scientists were testing a new patent fuse. Three men were killed outright and several fatally wounded. Among the latter were some of the most prominent officials of the government laboratory at Woolwich. The scene of the explosion presented a sickening sight. Some of the wounded had their faces carried away, others legs torn off and men were lying about in every direction groaning in their dying agonies.

DIED.

SNEDEN—In New York, February 23, aged seventy-two years, John Sneden, father of John M. Sneden, of this city.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending February 25th, 1885.

Anderson, Frank.
Burntan, M.
Cleveland, J P,
Carver, Maggie,
Howe, Harry,
Louis, Geo,
Person, Andrew,
Riley, Miss Ella,
Shippen, Wm C
Staats, J C,
Strong, Harry,
Tolliver, Mrs Irene,
Walters, John,
Woods, Harvie.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

[illegible], P. M.

PIXLEY & WEBSTER
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A Car Load of Spring Wagons,
Which they will sell as cheap as any house in Colorado for cash. We also have a complete stock of
OLD RELIABLE SCHUTTLER FARM WAGON
And in addition to the above we keep a full stock of the BUFORD PLOWS, both Sulky and Walking: Walking and Riding CULTIVATORS; also COMMON CULTIVATORS and SHOVEL PLOWS. We are agents for
The Strawbridge Broad Cast Seed Sowers.
Come and see us and we will make prices for cash that will suit you, and we assure you that there are no better goods made than those we have in stock.
wb-28-tf
PIXLEY & WEBSTER.

[illegible]
For Hay, Grain, Colts, Cows, or whatever you have,
[illegible] Saddles, [illegible],
SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS, [illegible],
[illegible]
We have also received a half dozen more of those tip top ROAD CARTS for sale or trade by
Stevens & House.

From Saturday's Daily.

Real Estate Transfers.

J. G. Lowe reports the following transfers for the week ending February 20th, '85:

CITY PROPERTY.

Julia S Peck to Lizzie B Wills, n hf of lot 14, blk 52, nominal.
Colorado Springs company to Martha Ingraham, lot 3, blk 262, add 1 $ 135
J C Kelly to W A Lawton, w 75 ft of lot 24, blk 73 1700
Charles Walker to Reuben Berry, lot 14, blk 82 2700

COLORADO CITY PROPERTY.

Mrs Charlotte [illegible] to Mrs. N. J. Swift, lot 8, blk 145 5
Chas Walker to Nancy J Swift, lot 9, blk 145 10

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Mary W. Moore to John Hay, sw qr of sec 18, tp 14, s r 66 w, excepting right of way of Pike's Peak railroad 1,100
J C Dana to Harriet M Ambler, nw qr of sw qr of sec 11, s hf of ne qr and ne qr of se qr of sec 10, tp 13 r 77 w 505
Ed Nicholson to C R Husted, s hf of se qr and s hf of sw qr of sec 13, tp 11 s r 36 w 400

PATENTS.

United States to Jno. Bucher, 160 acres.
United States to A. E. Ames, 158 97-100 acres.
United States to Benj. Laughlin, 160 acres.
United States to F. L. Scott, 160 acres.
United States to Sam Keeton, 160 acres.
United States to J. G. Lovell, 147.13 acres.
United States to Paul Dingels, 160 acres.
United States to D. L. Green, 160 acres.
United States to Norman Garstin 149 2-100
United States to Wm. Holmes, 160 acres.

Bishop Spalding conducted Lenten services in Grace Episcopal church last night.

The 12th and 13th of March have been chosen as the dates for "The Chimes of Normandy."

Mrs. Dr. Clara A. Rowe has been called to Massachusetts by the dangerous illness of her mother.

Messrs. C. R. Husted and Thomas Brigham left for the east yesterday where they will remain for some time.

Minnie Palmer will open an engagement in Denver next Monday and the week following will play the Colorado circuit.

The Colorado Manufacturing company yesterday filed its annual statement as required by law with the county clerk.

Mr. Dwight Durkee, formerly a resident of this city, but for the past few years a resident of California, arrived in the city yesterday.

The same coal vein on which the Franceville and El Paso mines are located is being prospected upon on the north slope of the Divide.

There was a social dance in Masonic hall last night, which on account of Lent was not as largely attended as it would otherwise have been.

We understand that there is some talk of placing illuminated dials on the clock in the school house tower. This would be a step in the right direction.

The output of the Franceville mines for the two weeks ending February 15th, was 2,349 tons. We understand that the company will shortly open up a new slope.

A gentleman writes us from Franceville that the peaceful citizens, and more especially the ladies, are greatly annoyed by the number of roughs that gather in the postoffice, which by the way is a saloon, grocery store and office combined.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college the highest temperature yesterday was 50.5° and the mean velocity of the wind 3.3 miles per hour. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 31.2° and the mean barometer 23.020 inches.

Rev. J. C. Hay and Frederick H. Meserve are in attendance at the annual convention of the Young Men's Christian association now in session at Denver. The former was elected one of the vice-presidents and the latter is on the business committee.

Stanley Wood's opera "Bride Silver" is being revised and will, we understand, shortly be produced in Denver under the direction of Prof. Demorest. The libretto will be changed from two to three acts and the music rearranged so as to introduce more sparkling airs. We are pleased to learn that this charming little opera will be reproduced and predict for it considerable of a run.

Through a letter recently received from General B. F. Crowell, who is now in New York, we quote the following: "I met President Cleveland here yesterday and had about an hour's interview with him in regard to the Colorado Springs postoffice. The president was about to remark that he was strongly in favor of Mr. ——, whose appointment I had advocated, when he recalled to mind his principles on civil service reform and gave me to understand that Mr. Price would probably be retained in office."

From Sunday's Daily.

Proceeds from "The Two Roses."

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 21, 1885.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

Our treasurer's report below will show that the Barefoot club made a net profit from their two last entertainments of $270. To this amount the club have added $30 from their funds derived from previous performances, making a total of $300, which amount our treasurer has paid over to the college professors as a contribution to the fund now being raised to liquidate the arrears of their salaries. The club beg to thank the proprietors of the opera house for generously waiving their claim to compensation for the use of the building, and the editors of our three newspapers for the free advertising in their columns, and to other citizens for their kind assistance in various ways.

It may be of interest to state that self-recording meteorological instruments are being [illegible] the [illegible] will be given to the college observatory as soon as completed. The expense of these will be defrayed by the proceeds of the entertainments given last year. The care required in constructing these delicate instruments and the number of orders ahead has hitherto caused the delay in realizing the object of the club's previous efforts.

Yours Respectfully,
S. E. SOLLY, President.

Colorado Springs, February 20, 1885.

Mr. Editor.

I beg to present the statement of the receipts and expenditures of the performances of "The Two Roses" by the Barefoot Dramatic club, for the benefit of the college professors:

RECEIPTS.

From evening performance	$367 00
From afternoon performance	79 00
Total	$446 00

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Chas. Howbert, lessee of opera house, for heating and lighting for rehearsals	40 00
Scenery and use of piano	10 00
Expense of the evening performance with band	50 00
Expense of afternoon performance with band	[illegible]
Total	$140 00
For expressage of piano, furniture, etc.	7 00
For printing posters and bills	6 50
For wigs, paint, etc.	15 00
For books and sundries	7 50
Net profit	270 00
	$446 00

GEO. H. PARSONS, Treas.

Feb. 21, 1885.

O. L. Godfrey went to Pueblo on the Pueblo accommodation last evening.

Mrs. C. L. Kennedy came up from Montrose on the Salt Lake train last night on a visit to her sisters.

All the Franceville miners went to Denver yesterday to attend a meeting of the Working Men's Union.

Professor Krauss designs opening a class for pupils between six and seven years of age on March second.

Senator Howbert and Representative Barker came down from Denver on the Thunderbolt yesterday afternoon.

Judge William Harrison and Marshal Smith came down from Denver on the Pueblo accommodation yesterday.

The El Paso Coal company will be ready on Monday to take out ten tons of coal per day from the Red Ash mines north of town.

Mr. Frank A. Clark of the Delmonico restaurant promises his guests an elegant dinner to-day in commemoration of the birth of George Washington.

The Crowell night at the roller rink has been postponed on account of the entertainment to be given by the military company on Wednesday.

The Denver & Rio Grande pay car passed south about two o'clock yesterday afternoon in charge of Paymaster O'Conner. Considerable cash was distributed at this station.

Ex-Alderman G. S. Carter, of Brooklyn, who has spent the winter at The Antlers, left yesterday for Pueblo where he will visit with Governor Pitkin for a few days and then go to Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Fred H. Meserve returned yesterday afternoon from the Y. M. C. A. state convention in Denver. He reports a good attendance of delegates during all of the sessions, which were full of interest and enthusiasm.

Persons complain that not more than half of the street lamps are lighted these dark nights. It certainly cannot be for the sake of economy, as the city has an annual contract with the Gas & Coke company.

The Crawford house is now open for the reception of guests under the management of Mr. P. Sauder. He is a gentleman of thorough experience in the hotel business and those who patronize him can rest assured of receiving courteous treatment.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college the highest temperature yesterday was 49.5° and the mean velocity of the wind 9 miles per hour. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 35.5° and the mean barometer 23.946 inches.

Architect Ellis informs us that the plans are about complete for the addition to be made to the Iron Springs hotel at Manitou. Active work will be begun at once, and Gillis Bros. are under bond to have it completed by May 15. A contract has already been closed with Farley Bros. for the furniture.

A very interesting lithograph is on exhibition in Hoff's book-store, it being taken from a pen and ink sketch made by one of the three thousand union officers whose names are there recorded and who were at the time prisoners of war at the Libby prison. The picture is a gift by one of the unfortunate prisoners, the late Lieutenant Cowles, to Colorado Springs Post No. 22 G. A. R., of which he was a worthy member.

The rector of Grace church will begin this evening a course of Sunday night lectures to continue until Easter on the following subjects. First—"The World of Spirits." Second—"The Spirit World," from the standpoint of the Apostle's Creed. Third—"The duty of the Church to Spiritualism." Fourth—"The Material World and Materialism." Fifth—"The Ideal World and Idealism." Sixth—"Resurrection of Man." The seats are always free to all.

Mr. R. E. Burton, for the past four months an employe of J. E. Hundley's livery stable, received information on Friday from his relatives in England to the effect that he had fallen heir to $50,000. Whether he will survive to reap the benefits of the fortune so unexpectedly left him is a question, as he is afflicted with Bright's disease and has been in a critical condition for several days. He was yesterday removed from his room at the stable to comfortable rooms in Mrs. Welty's residence on Huerfano street, and will receive the best of care.

The annual exhibition of the Phoenix Literary society of Colorado college in commemoration of Washington's birthday will be held in the college chapel to-morrow evening. The public are invited. The following programme will be presented:

Invocation........Rev. John C. Hay
Piano solo......"First Love" and "Rustic Song"
Miss Irene Barnes.
Oration........Annual address
Harry E. Seldomridge.
Male quartette......"The Soldier's Farewell"
Messrs. Campbell, Curtis, Gray and Mershon.
Recitation........"Nothing to Wear"
Miss Susie E. Bean.
Essay........"The American Girl"
Miss Mary L. Martin.
Piano solo........"Hungarian War March"
Miss Bessie E. Bean.
Oration—"The Influence of the Indian on Modern Civilization"........
Stephen E. Stone.
Song........"Ave Maria"
Miss Jennie L. Larsen.
Debate—Subject: Resolved, That the railroads in the United States should not be operated by the government........
Affirmative........Fred E. Lanning.
Chas E. Seldomridge.
Negative........Walter L. Wilder
Lloyd D. Mosser
Decision of judges........
Closing song........"America"

A Narrow Escape.

DENVER, February 21.—A Silverton special to the Tribune-Republican says: This morning when the passenger train from Durango, in charge of Conductor Pat Dennison and Engineer Frank Beatty, reached a point one mile west of Elk park in the Animas canon the engineer saw an enormous avalanche of snow tearing down the side of the canon, a short distance ahead of the train. He reversed his engine at once and the train was brought to a standstill only a few feet from where the slide, a huge mass of snow, trees and stones, struck the track, burying it to a depth of 18 feet. By his prompt action not only many lives but the whole train was saved from certain destruction.

Colorado Newspaper Men Meet.

DENVER, February 20.—At a meeting of the Colorado News and Press association held here to-day the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: K. G. Cooper, Denver Tribune-Republican, president; F. A. Woodbury, Denver Evening Times, secretary; John Arkins, Denver Rocky Mountain News, treasurer. Directors: K. G. Cooper, Denver Tribune-Republican; John Arkins, Denver Rocky Mountain News; J. J. Lambert, Pueblo Chieftain; B. W. Steele, Colorado Springs Gazette; F. A. Woodbury, Denver Evening Times; C. C. Davis, Leadville Democrat and Chronicle.

Johnson Arrested.

DENVER, February 21.—E. B. Johnson, who has figured prominently in the Judge Goddard investigation, was arrested this evening by Deputy A. L. Moore, of Denver for Sheriff Becker, of Leadville. Mr. Johnson has an office in the opera house block and is a partner of D. E. Parks, of Leadville. The arrest was made just before time for the evening train for Leadville to leave. Sheriff Becker was at the depot and took Johnson in charge. Both left on the outgoing train. It is supposed that the arrest grew out of the Johnson-Goddard investigation.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Wool quiet and firm; domestic fleece 28 to 37; pulled 15 to 40; Texas 18 to 18.

Money 1 to 1½, closing 1½; prime paper 4 to 5; sterling exchange quiet 4.83½, demand 4.86½; governments quiet; state securities strong. The stock market was less active to-day but business has been well distributed and dealers report good demand for all classes of securities including some which had been neglected for many months past, especially low priced stocks. The market opened lower, reacted and during the afternoon was strong with moderate business and closed ⅛ to ⅝ over yesterday. In bonds to-day, Colorado Coal & Iron 6's were not traded in before the regular bond call, but they opened then 1⅝ higher at 62, and during the afternoon rose to 65 with sales for the day of 16,000.

3s	101	4s	122¾
Adams Express	132	American Express	90¼
C B & Q	120¾	Erie	13¾
D & R G	5¾	Preferred	27
Central Pacific	33¾	N Y C	94
Missouri Pacific	94½	Union Pacific	48⅛
Northwestern	94	Wells Fargo	107
Preferred	130¾	Ontario	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	12¾	Iron Silver	
U S Express	50	Quicksilver	4
W U Telegraph	59	Preferred	28
Northern Pacific	18¾	Homestake	9¾
Preferred	43	Sutro	

The Almshouse Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—The coroner's investigation into the circumstances attending the deaths of twenty victims of the Blockley almshouse fire is concluded. The jury returned a verdict that the victims came to their deaths from injuries received at the fire, which was an act of incendiarism on the part of Jos. Nadine, a patient in the insane department, prompted by Peter Schroeder, chief attendant of one of the insane sections; and that S. D. Mullins, Schroeder's assistant, had guilty after-knowledge of the same. The jury also censured the officials of the institution for apparent loose management of fire apparatus in the building and means of escape for the inmates.

The Sharon Divorce Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 21.—A new phase of the Sharon divorce case developed to-day. Sharon's counsel notified Miss Hill's attorneys that the court will be requested on Feb. 27th to annul the award of alimony and counsel fees granted plaintiff on the ground that the court signed the findings which charge verbally decided that no marriage valid under the laws of California ever existed between the plaintiff and defendant.

Bound Over for Murder.

DENVER, February 21.—The preliminary examination of John M. Carruthers for the murder of the Standeridges last October took place at Golden to-day. He was bound over to the district court in the sum of $5,000, in default of which he went to jail.

ESTABLISHED 1873

EL PASO COUNTY BANK.

Capital Paid in . . . . $[illegible]
Surplus . . . . [illegible]

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. E. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier

MEMBERS OF THE FIRM.

Wm. S. Jackson, C. E. Ware, J. E. Barlow.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10.56 a. m., departs 10.58 a. m.
1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7.00 p. m., departs 7.05 p. m.
3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 10.55 p. m., departs 11.00 p. m.
5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 2.00 p. m., departs 2.10 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.25 a. m., departs 3.37 a. m.
4. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 12.22 p. m., departs 12.07 p. m.
6. *Denver accommodation arrives 9.10 a. m., departs 9.16 a. m.
8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 4.56 p. m., departs 5.00 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 1—Leaves 0.50 a. m.	No. 12—Arrives 8.56 a. m
No. 3— " 5.05 p. m.	No. 4— " 11.55 a. m.
No. 5— " 7.05 p. m.	No. 6— " 6.50 p. m

Through tickets for sale to all principal offices east, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on day fast trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address
J. W. [illegible]SON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo...10.55 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3 30 p. m.
" Denver.. 5.30 p. m.	From Denver, 11.50 a. m.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH		DEPART.
Via D. & R. G.	10.30 a. m.	
" "		1.45 p. m.
		3.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	11.30 a. m.	
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.		3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	11.45 a. m.	
" "		5.40 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.		ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "	11.00 a. m.	
Via D. & N. O.	[illegible] m.	2.20 p. m
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "		12.10 p. m.
" "		6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		3.40 p. m.
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City & Manitou	11.00 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
Manitou	6.00 p. m.	5.10 p. m.

Mail for Sunview and Eatton closes Sunday at 8.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 2.00 m, and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days	8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays	8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m

M. TAGGART, Manager.

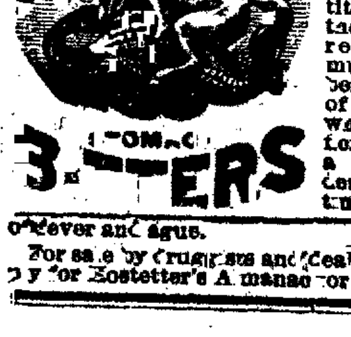
BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 t

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS



By the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters the haggard appearance of the countenance and sallowness and dyspeptics are supplanted by a healthier look and as the food is assimilated, the body acquires substance. Appetite is restored, and the nervous system refreshed with much needed slumber, through the use of this medicine, which is also beneficial to persons of a rheumatic tendency, and an inestimable preventive of fever and ague.

For sale by druggists and dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1885. (w1-7-2)

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year: 224 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, drink, eat, wear, or have fun with. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage—8 cents. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

wm 6-1y

Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Colorado Midland Railway company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, Colorado, at twelve (12) o'clock noon on Monday, April sixth, 1885.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three p. m. on the sixth day of March, 1885, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

CHARLES A. LANSING, Secretary.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 1, 1885. wb-4-8

Stockholders' Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Live Stock company, held at the company's office, in Colorado Springs, on February 28th, 1885, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company.

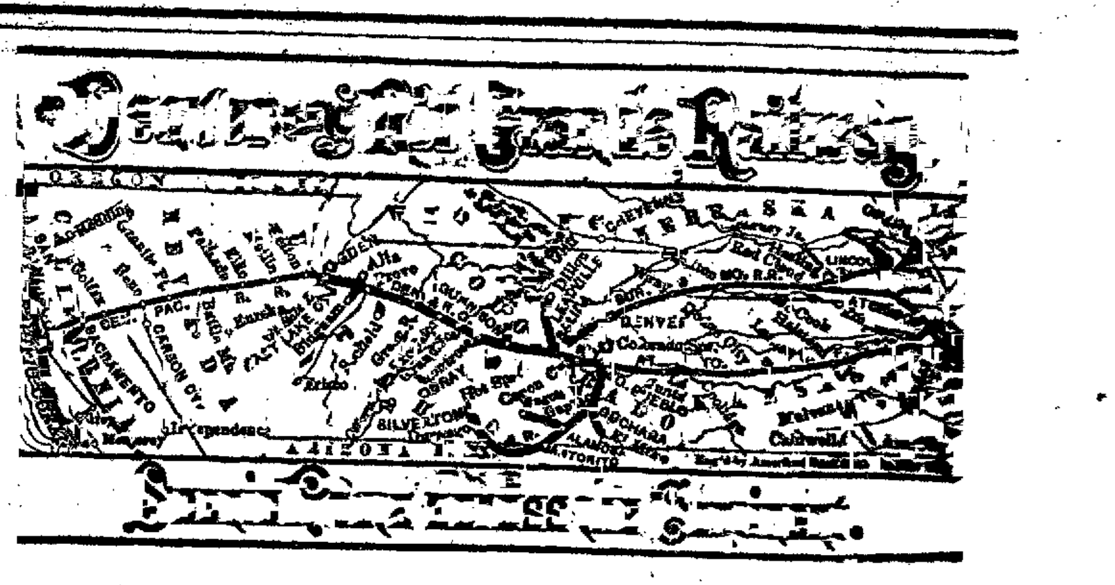
W. [illegible] ARTIN,
President.
Colorado Springs, Jan. [illegible], '85.
wb-7-4

Men of all Work.

Parties wanting work of any kind done address J. F. [illegible], box 6[illegible].

All orders shall receive prompt attention.

Large Clean Rags Wanted at this Office

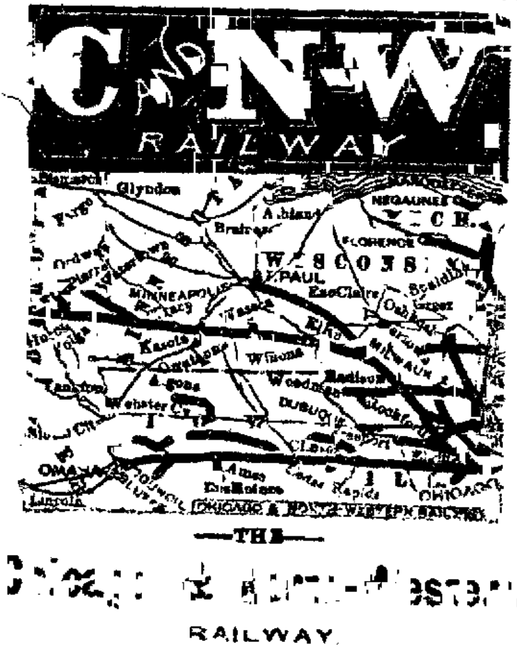


Connecting the Trunk Lines at Denver and Pueblo with the Central Pacific at Ogden. Its Main Lines and Numerous Branches extend to all the Principal Cities, Mining Camps, Health and Pleasure Resorts, Coal Lands, Stock Regions and Agricultural sections of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. Solid Trains, with PULLMAN SLEEPERS, through without change between

Denver and Ogden,
Denver and Leadville,
Denver and Kansas City.
[illegible]
AND FAST TIME.

D. C. DODGE, General Superintendent.
A. S. HUGHES, Traffic Manager.
S. K. HOOPER, General Pass. and Ticket Agt.

DENVER, COLO.



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At Council Bluffs the Trains of the Chicago North-Western and the U. P. R'ys depart from, arrive at and use the same joint union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R'ys, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes

Palace Drawing Room Cars

Are run on all through trains of this road.

It is the ONLY ROAD between COUNCIL BLUFFS and CHICAGO

Upon which is run the celebrated

Imperial Dining Cars.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by

GEN. S. WILLIAMSON, Traveling Agent.
W. [illegible], General Agent.
Windsor Hotel Block, Denver.

GILES CRISSEY. G. W. THOMAS.

CRISSEY & THOMAS,

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CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

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Mineral Water, Sparkling Wines and all CARBONATED BEVERAGES

Apparatus, materials and accessories for manufacturing, dispensing and bottling, with full instructions. Catalogue sent on application.

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BY DR. S. E. SOLLY

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FOR SALE AT

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Wrapping Paper,
Wrapping Paper.

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OHIO—INDIANA—MICHIGAN

WABASH ROUTE!

THE BUSINESS MAN

When he travels wants to go quick, wants to be comfortable, wants to arrive at destination on time, in fact, wants a strictly business trip, and consequently takes the popular Wabash Route, feeling that he is sure to meet his engagements and continue to prosper and be happy.

THE TOURIST

Has long since chosen the Wabash as the favorite route to all the summer resorts of the East, North and West, and winter resorts of the South, as the Company has for years provided better accommodations and more attractions than any of its competitors for this class of travel. Tourist Tickets can be had at reduced rates at all principal offices of the Company.

THE FARMER

In search of a new home, where he can secure better returns for his labor, should remember that the Wabash is the most direct route to Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and all points South, West and Northwest, and that round-trip land-explorers' tickets at very low rates are always on sale at the ticket offices. Descriptive advertising matter of Arkansas and Texas sent free to all applicants by addressing the General Passenger Agent.

THE INVALID

Will find the Wabash the most convenient route to all the noted health resorts of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and that the extensive through car system and superior accommodations of this popular line will add greatly to his comfort while en route. Pamphlet descriptive of the many celebrated mineral springs of the West and South sent free on application.

THE CAPITALIST

Can get the information necessary to secure safe and profitable investments in agriculture, stock-raising, mining, lumbering, or any of the many inviting fields throughout the South and West, by addressing the undersigned.

F. CHANDLER,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

ILLINOIS—IOWA—MISSOURI

C. M. HAMPSON,
Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.

1885.

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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

The serial and short stories in HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE have all the dramatic interest that juvenile fiction can possess, while they are wholly free from what is pernicious or vulgarly sensational. The humorous stories and pictures are full of innocent fun, and the papers on natural history and science, travel, and the facts of life, are by writers whose names give the best assurance of accuracy and value. Illustrated papers on athletic sports, games, and pastimes give full information on these subjects. There is nothing cheap about it but its price.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—Boston Courier.

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—Brooklyn Union.

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—Christian Advocate, N. Y.

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A RECORD OF EMILY WATSON. Arranged and edited by Anna Buckland. With portrait. $1.50.

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MACMILLAN & CO., New York.
[illegible]